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(Contains papers from 1748 to 1753)

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

C.O. 5, 1327.

At the Council Chamber Whitehall
the 25th of February 1747–

seal impressed on paper over wafer

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the
Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs

His Majesty having been pleased, by His Order in Council of the 10th of this Instant, to refer unto this Committee a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations together with an Extract of a Letter they had lately received from Dr William Gooch Bart: Lieutenant Governor of His majesty's Colony of Virginia dated the 6th of November 1747, wherein he acquainted the said Lords Commissioners, that Applications had been made to him by Persons in Partnership, for Grants of Lands lying on the Western Side of the great Mountains, but that he did not think proper to comply therewith until he had received His majesty's Directions therein. The Lords of the Committee this day took the same into their Consideration, and are hereby pleased to Order, that the said Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, do consider whether it may be for His Majestys Service and the Advantage of the said Colony, to empower the said Lieut Governor to make Grants of Lands to Persons in Partnership on the Western Side of the great Mountains as desired and that they do make Report thereof to this Committee–

W. Sharpe

C.O. 5: 1327

[p. 16] Endorsed. Virginia / Order of the Lords of the Committee / of Council for Plantation Affairs / dated the 23d of Febry 1747 directing / this Board to take into their Consider- / ation a Letter from Sr Wm Gooch Bart / Lieut Governor of Virginia dated the / 6th of November 1747, relating to Appli- / cations that had been made to him / for Grants of Land on the Western / side of the Great Mountains, and / to report their Opinion whether it / may be for His Majesty's Ser- / vice and / the Advantage of the said Colony to em- / power the said Lieut Govr to make / Grants of Lands on the Western side / of the Great Mountains as de- / sired. / Recd March 30th / Read April 6th } 1748. / W. 1.

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Williamsburg June 16th 1748. [N.7]

My Lords,

The 5th of this Instant I had the Honour of re-
ceiving Your Lordships Letter dated January the 19th,
and am now paying a most ready and due Obedience
to the Commands therein given me.

Your Lordships desire to know what Difficulties I
was under about granting Lands beyond the Great Mount-
ains. As these Lands lye upon some of the chief Branches
of the River Mississippi, I was apprehensive such Grants
might possibly give some Umbrage to the French; es-
pecially when We were in Hopes of entering into a
Treaty for establishing a general Peace. This, my Lords,
was the only Objection I had, and which made the Coun-
cil and me think it advisable to wait for His Majesty's
Pleasure and Directions.

In Respect to the Terms upon which the Grants are
desired, the Petitioners pray that Four Years Time may be
allowd them to survey, and pay Rights for the Lands upon
Return of the Plans to the Secretary's Office; which is an
Indulgence that has been often given to the Grantees of Lands
lying in very remote Parts of the Government, when the Grant
is for a large Number of Acres, as this is, no less than Two
Hundred Thousand Acres being petitiond for; for it will
require a considerable Time to seat it, which they expect
to do with Strangers, and to build a Fort, without which,

[p.3] or some such Work for / their Defence, it would be dan-
-gerous for them to venture out so far.

I have inclosed the Accounts of His Majesty's Reve-
-nue of Two Shillings per Hhd &c. from the 25th of October
to the 25th of April last.

I return Your Lordships my sincerest Thanks for the
kind Regard with which You have been pleased to honour
my Recommendation of Mr Lewis to be One of His Majesty's
Council, whose Mandamus is come to Hand.

A few Days ago died Mr Philip Lightfoot; in whose
Room I beg Leave to recommend Mr Thomas Nelson, Secre-
-tary, to succeed him.

I am with great Duty and Respect,
my Lords, / Your Lordships,
most humble and / obedient Servant
William Gooch

[p.10] Endorsed Virginia / Letter from Sir Will.m Gooch / Bar.t Lieut
Gov.r of Virginia, / to the Board, dated at Williams- / burg the
16.th of June 1748 [in / answer to the Board's Letter / to him con-
-cerning Grants of / Land on the Western side of the / Great
Mountains, & recommending / Mr Thomas Nelson to suc-
-ceed Mr / Lightfoot in the Council] / Rec.d Aug.st y.e 15.th / Read — 16.th } 1748. /
W. 4. / 2. Abstr.

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C.O. 5: 1327

[p. 24]

At the Council Chamber Whitehall

the 24th. of November 1748

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the

Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs

The Lords of the Committee this day took into their Consideration, a Report of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations dated the 2d of Dec.r last, relating to the making Grants of Lands on the Western side of the great Mountains in Virginia, to Persons in Partner-ship, And do Agree in Opinion with the said Lords Commissioners, that the Settlement of the Aforemention-ed part of Virginia, will be for His Majestys Interest, and the Advantage and Security of that and the neighbouring Provinces, and that therefore it may be Adviseable for His Majesty to Empower the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of that Province to make the Grants desired, under the Conditions and Regula-tions proposed in the Report of the said Lords Com-missioners, and to that end, It is Hereby Ordered, that the said Lords Commiss.rs do prepare a Draught of Instructions for the Gov.r or Lieutenant Governor of the said Colony of Virginia accordingly, and that in case anything further shall Occur to them as pro-per and necessary to be inserted therein, that they do Add the same to the said Draught of Instructions, and lay the same before this Committee for their Consideration—

W: Sharpe

C.O. 5: 1327

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C.O.5/1329
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[p. 51]

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At the Council Chamber Whitehall
the 9th of February 1748
By the Right Honourable the Lords of the
Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs—

Whereas His Majesty was pleased by His Order in Council of the 11th of last Month to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of John Hanbury of London Merchant in behalf of himself and of Thomas Lee Esq? a Member of His Majesty's Council and One of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in His Majestys Colony of Virginia, Thomas Nelson Esq? also a Member of His Majestys Council in Virginia, Colonel Cressup, Colonel William Thornton, William Nimmo, Daniel Cressup, John Carlisle, Laurence Washington, Augustus Washington, George Fairfax, Jacob Giles, Nathaniel Chapman and James Woodrop Esq?s all of His Majesty's Colony of Virginia and others their Associates for settling the Countrys upon the Ohio and extending the British Trade beyond the Mountains on the Western Confines of Virginia humbly praying (for the Reasons therein contained) that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to encourage their Undertaking by giving Instructions to the Governor of Virginia to grant to them and such others as they shall admit as their Associates a Tract of 500,000 Acres of Land betwixt Romanettos and Buffalo Creek on the South Side of the

River Aliqane otherwise the Ohio and betwixt the two Creeks and the Yellow Creek on the North Side of the River or in such other parts of the West of the said Mountains as shall be adjudged most proper by the Petitioners for that purpose, and that 200,000 Acres part of the said 500,000 Acres may be granted immediately without Rights, on Con-
:dition of the Petitioners Seating at their proper Expence a hundred Familys upon the Lands in Seven Years, the Lands to be granted free of Quit Rents for Ten Years on Condition of their Erecting a Fort and maintaining a Garrison for
[p 52] Protection of the / Settlement for that time the Petitioners paying the usual Quit Rents at the Expiration of the said Ten Years from the Date of their Patent. And further prov-
-ing that the said Governor may be further Instructed that as soon as these 200,000 Acres are Settled and the Fort Erected 300,000 Acres more Residue of the said 500,000 Acres of Land may be granted to the Petitioners adjoin-
-ing to the said 200,000 Acres of Land so first granted with the like Exemptions and under the same Covenants and to give all such further and other Encouragements to the Petitioners in their so useful and publick an Undertaking as to His Majesty in His great Wisdom shall seem meet-
The Lords of the Committee this day took the said Peti-
-tion into their Consideration, and are hereby pleased to refer the same (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed) to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to

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consider thereof and Report their Opinion thereupon to this Committee. And Whereas there was likewise Laid before the Lords of the Committee a Report made by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations dated the 13th of December last, together with a Draught of an Additional Instruction prepared by the said Lords Commissioners, for Sir William Gooch Bart His majestys Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Virginia, impowering him to make Grants of Lands on the Western Side of the great Mountains, to persons in Partnership, who have applied for the same, And their Lordships observing that the Lands proposed to be granted by the said Instructions, are Situated in the same place with those prayed for by the aforementioned Petition of John Hanbury and others, and may probably have some relation to each other, Do therefore think it proper to refer back to the said Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, the said Report and Draught of Additional Instruction, for their further Consideration.

W: Sharpe

Endorsed Virginia / Order of the Lords of the / Committee [p. 7°] of Council, dated 4th / 9th of Febry 1748-9, referring / to this Board the Petition of / Mr John Hanbury of London / Merchant, in behalf of himself & / of Thos Lee & Thos Nelson, mem/bers of His Majestys

Council in | Virginia, & several others, Inhab- | bitants of that
Colony, & others their | Associates for Settling (Sic) | W. 13. |

Recd Febr.y ye 13th
Read —— 14th } 1748/9 | 7

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REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council. [p. 53]

The humble Petition of John Hanbury of London
merchant in behalf of himself and of Thomas Lee
Esqr as member of Your Majestys Council and one
of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature
in Your Majestys Colony of Virginia Thomas Nelson
Esqr also a member of Your Majestys Council in
Virginia Colonel Cressop Colonel William Thom-
-son William Nimmo Danel Cressop John Carlisle
Laurence Washington Augustine Washington George
Fairfax Jacob Giles Nathaniel Chapman and James
Woodrop Esquires all of Your Majestys Colony of
Virginia and others their Associates for Settling the
Countrys upon the Ohio and extending the British
Trade beyond the mountains on the Western Confines
of Virginia —

Most humbly Sheweth

That by the Treaty of Lancaster and also by Deed bearing date the 2d day of July 1744 the Northern Indians by the Name of the Six Nations (who Claim all the Lands West of Virginia and also to and on the Waters of the Mississipi and the Lake by right of Con-
-quest from several Nations of Indians who formerly Inhabited that Country and have been Extirpated by the said Six Nations) did yield up and make over and for ever quit Claim to Your Majesty / and Your [p. 54]

Successors All their said Lands West of. Virginia with all their Right thereto so far as Your majesty should at any time thereafter be pleased to Extend the said Colony—

That most of the Nations of Indians West of the mountains and upon the Lakes and the River Ohio have entered into an Alliance with Your majestys Subjects and with the Six Nations in Friendship with the British Colonys and have desired Your majestys Subjects the Inhabitants of Virginia to send them British Goods and manufactures as they inclined to Trade solely with Your majestys Subjects

That by Laying hold of this Opportunity and improving this favourable Disposition of these Indians they may be for ever fixed in the British Interest and the prosperity and safety of the British Colonys be effectually Secured and which Your Petitioners are ready and willing to Undertake—

That Your Petitioners beg leave humbly to inform Your majesty that the Lands to the West of the said mountains are extreemly fertile the Climate very fine and healthy and the Waters of Mississipi and those of Potomac are only seperated by One small Ridge of mountains easily passable by Land Carriage So that by the Convenience of the Navigation of the Potomac and a short Land Carriage from thence to the West of the mountains and to the Branch

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of the Ohio and the Lake Erie British Goods may be carried at little Expence and afforded reasonably to the Indians in those parts In case the Lands to the West of the said Mountains were Settled and a Fort Erected in some proper place there for the protection [p. 55] and Encouragement of Your Petitioners and others Your Majestys Subjects in Adventuring their persons and fortunes in this Undertaking In which if Your Petitioners meet with that Success they have the great:est reason to expect It will not only be made the best and strongest Frontier in America But will be the means of gaining a vast Addition and encrease to Your Majestys Subjects of that rich Branch of the Peltry and Fur Trade which Your Petitioners propose by means of Settlement herein after mentioned to carry on with the Indians to the Westward of the said Mountains and on the said Lake and Rivers and will at the same time greatly promote the Consumption of Our own British Manu:factures, enlarge Our Commerce, increase Our Shipping and Navigation and extend Your Majestys Empire in Amer:ica and in a short space of time very considerably encrease Your Majestys Revenue of Quit Rents as there is little room to doubt but that when this Settlement is once begun by Your Petitioners but that a great Number of Foreign Protestants will be desirous of Settling in so Fertile and Delightfull a Country

under the just and Mild Administration of Your Majesty's Government especially as they will be at little more Charge than the Transporting themselves from their Native Country—

That Your Petrs for these great and National Ends and purposes And in Order to improve and extend the British Trade amongst these Indians and to Settle these Countrys in so healthy and fine a Climate and which are Your Majestys undoubted Right have Entered into Partnership by the Name of the Ohio Company to Settle
[p. 86] these Countrys to the West of the said / Mountains and to carry on a Trade with the Indians in those Parts and upon the said Lakes and Rivers But as effect-ing the same and more especially the Erecting a suf-ficient Fort and keeping a Garrison to protect the Infant Settlement will be attended with great Expence—

Your Petitioners who are the first Adventurers in this beneficial Undertaking which will be so ad-vantageous to the Crown in point of Revenue, to the Nation in point of Trade and to the British Colo-nys in point of Strength and Security most humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to encourage this their said Undertaking by giving Instructions to Your Governor of Virginia to Grant to Your Petrs and such others as they shall ad-mit as their Associates a Tract of Five hundred Thousand Acres of Land betwixt Romanettos and

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Buffalo's Creek on the South side of the River Aligane otherwise the Ohio and betwixt the two Creeks and the Yellow Creek on the North side of the said River or in such other parts to the West of the said Mountains as shall be adjudged most proper by Your Petitioners for that purpose and that two hundred Thousand Acres part of the said Five Hundred thousand Acres may be granted immediately without Rights on Condition of Your Petitioners Seating at their proper expence a hundred Familys upon the Land / in Seven [p. 57] Years the Lands to be Granted free of Quit Rent for Ten Years on Condition of their Erecting a Fort and Maintaining a Garrison for Protection of the Settlement for that time Your Pet.rs paying the usual Quit Rent at the Expiration of the said Ten Years from the date of their Patent - And Your Pet.rs further pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to send Your said Governor a further Instruction that as soon as these two hundred thousand Acres are Settled and the Fort Erected That three hundred thousand Acres more residue of the said Five hundred Thousand Acres may be granted to Your Petitioners adjoining to the said Two hundred Thousand Acres of Land so first Granted with the like

Exemptions and under the same Covenants and to give all such further and other Encouragements to Your Petitioners in this their so usefull and publick an Undertaking as to Your Majesty in Your great Wisdom shall seem meet. —

And Your Pet^rs will ever Pray. —

John Hanbury

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To The Right Honourable the Lords of the [p.61]
Committee of His Majestys most Honourable
Privy Council —

My Lords.

Pursuant to Your Lordships Order of the 24th ult. We have prepared the Draught of an Additional Instruction to Sir William Gooch Bart. His Majestys Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Virginia impowering him to make Grants of Lands on the Western Side of the great Mountains to persons in Partnership who have applied for the same, and herewith take leave to lay the same before Your Lordships — We are

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most Obedient and
most humble Servants

Dunk Halifax
B. Leveson Gower
R. Herbert
J: Pitt
J: Grenville
Dupplin

Whitehall —
December 13th. 1748

Copy.

O.O.√: 1327

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Additional Instruction to Our [p.63]
Trusty and Wellbeloved Sir Williams
Gooch Bart Lieutenant Governor
of Our Colony and Dominion of Vir
:ginia in America Or to the
Commander in Chief of Our said
Colony for the time being. Given at
Our Court at the
day of in the Year
of Our Reign —

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us, that Application hath been made to You by Persons in Partnership for a Grant or Grants of two hundred thousand Acres of Land on the Western side of the Great Mountains within Our Colony of Virginia in Order to settle the same with Strangers: And Whereas such Settlement will be for Our Interest and the Advantage and Security of Our said Colony as well as the Neighbouring Colonys in as much as Our loving Subjects will be thereby enabled to cultivate a Friendship and carry on a more extensive Commerce with the Nations of Indians inhabiting those parts and such Examples may likewise induce the Neighbouring Colonys to turn their thoughts towards Designs of the same Nature It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, and You are hereby authorized and required to make a Grant or Grants of two hundred thousand Acres of Land beyond

the great Mountains to the said Persons in Partnership who have applied for the same. Provided that You take especial Care in making such Grant or Grants for the Reservation of Our Quit Rents and for settling and cultivating the said Lands agreable to such Laws as now are in Force in Our said Colony for that pur-
:pose and conformable to Our Instructions to Our Go-
:vernor of the said Colony upon that Head.

[f.66] And Whereas it hath been further represent-
:ed unto Us, that the said Persons in Partnership have proposed that four Years may be allowed them to Survey the said Lands and pay the usual Rights for the same upon Return of the Plans to Our Secretarys Office of Our said Colony which Indulgence has been represented to Us to have been heretofore given even for a longer Term to Grantees of Lands lying in remote parts of Our said Colony when the Grant has been for a large Number of Acres as this is especially as there is just Ground to expect that at the Expiration of the Term proposed Our Revenue will be increased and a Barrier formed to that and Our neighbouring Colonys by means of such Settlement. Now having considered the said Proposal together with the Opinion of Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations thereupon, We are graciously pleased to agree thereto; But lest such Indulgence should tempt persons already settled in other parts of Our Colony upon Lands for

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which the usual Quit Rent is paid to desert their form-
-er Settlements and seat themselves upon the Lands so
to be granted by You It is Our further Will and
Pleasure that it be an express Condition of the said
Grant or Grants that no Person already possessed of
Lands in any other part of Our said Colony held of
Us by Quit Rent be admitted to take up or settle any
of the Lands to be granted to the said Persons in
Partnership without giving Security for continuing
the payment of the Quit Rents for the Lands by them
heretofore possessed notwithstanding their Removal —

And as it is not likely that any Number of
Inhabitants will be induced to settle beyond the great
Mountains unless they are sure of Protection there It
is Our further Will and Pleasure that the
building a Fort and placing a sufficient Garrison there-
-in at the Expence of the Grantees be a further Condi-
-tion of the said Grant or Grants. —

C.O. 5:1327

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE [illegible]

[p 49]

At the Court at St Jamess
the 16th day of March 1748.
Present
The Kings most Excellent Majesty
in Council

Upon reading at the Board, a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, upon considering a Draught of an Additional Instruction prepared by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for Sir William Gooch Bart Lieut Governor of His Majestys Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America, Empowering him to make a Grant or Grants to John Hanbury, Thomas Lee, and others their Associates, of Two hundred thousand Acres of Land lying betwixt Romanettos and Buffalo's Creek on the South Side of the River Alligane otherwise the Ohio, and betwixt the two Creeks and the Yellow Creek on the North Side of the River, to the Westward of the great Mountains within the Colony of Virginia, under the respective Conditions therein specified; and that after the said Two hundred thousand Acres shall be Settled, a Fort Erected, and a Sufficient Garrison placed therein, That the said Lieutenant Governor do make a further Grant or Grants to them of three hundred thousand Acres more, under the like Conditions, adjoining the former, & within the

said Limits, – Which Draught of an Additional In-
[p 9a] struction the said Lords of the Committee / have Re-
ported as proper for His Majestys Royal Approbation –
His Majesty this day took the said Report and Draught
of Additional Instruction into Consideration, and was pleas-
ed with the Advice of His Privy Council / to Approve
thereof, and to Order, as it is hereby Ordered, that His
Grace the Duke of Bedford One of His Majestys prin-
cipal Secretarys of State do cause the said Draught
of an Additional Instruction (which is hereunto annexed)
to be prepared for His Majestys Royal Signature.

A true Copy

W: Sharpe

[p 9b] Endorsed. Virginia / Copy of an Order of Council / dated
the 16th of March 1748/9 / approving the Draught of an Addi-
tional / Instruction prepard by this Board, / empowering Sir
William Gooch Bart. Lieut / Govr of Virginia, to make a
Grant or / Grants to John Hanbury, Thomas Lee / & others,
of Two Hundred Thousand / Acres of Land, to the Westward
of the / Great Mountains within the Colony / of Virginia /
Recd April 4th 5d } 1749 / W. 21. / 5
Read June 21st }

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Williamsburg Novr. 6. 1749. [p. 147]

May it please your Lordships

I have the Honour herewith to send your Lordships the <u>body of the Laws</u> as they were revised the last Session under the Governmt. of Sr. William Gooch, who will wait upon your Lordships with the explanation of those laws agreeable to His Majestyes instruction.

Here is also the <u>Journals</u> of the upper and lower houses of Assembly, and the Naval officers lists. I hope there is nothing wanting, that your Lordships have commanded to be done when ever I have the Honour to receive any Commands from your Lordships, they shall have a most ready Obedience.

I had the Honour to write your Lordships the 2d of the last Month, and inclosed the proceedings of Sir Wm. Gooch and the Council, upon which this Govermt. devolved on me as Eldest Councill.

I am with the Greatest respect

My Lords

Your Lordships

most Obedient & most

humble Servant

Thomas Lee

Right Honble

The Lords Commissrs. for Trade & Plantatns.

(4 pag.)

[From the 1st page of the letter is: –]

Virginia.

Journals of the Council,
from ye 10th of June 1747,
to ye 2d of Decr 1748

Journals of ye Upper House of Assembly,
from ye 27th of October 1748,
to ye 11th of May 1749.
Journals of the Assembly, or
House of Burgesses,
for the same time
Eighty nine Acts passed at Virginia
between ye 17th of Decr 1748,
& ye 11th of May 1749.
Naval Office Lists
in the several Ports
anno 1749.

[p 120] Endorsed. Virginia Letter from Coll° Lee, Presidt / of y' Council & Comander in Chief / of Virginia, to ye Board, dated at Williamsburg, / the 6th of Novr 1749, transmitting / a Box of Papers, viz. [Minutes [in a different hand] / of Council, Journals of Assembly, & Laws passed there] between / Decr 1748, & May 1749. / Rec. March 19th 1749/50. / Read May ye 10 1750 / W. 28. / Verte. / 4 / Entd / Verte

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Tax a Clause is added to enable Him to borrow Five thousand Pounds at an Interest of Five per Cent, and the Revenues arising from the Duties upon Li-quors and Slaves are made Answerable for the Pay-ment of the Money. This Method has been before Prac-tised on other Emergencys when the Treasury has been low or exhausted.

11.

To Sell the Glebe of Martins Brandon Parish

12.

For dividing the Parish of Raleigh

13.

Establishing the Towns of Petersburg & Blandford

Acts of this Kind are passed every Session.

14.

Giving a certain Sum of Money for clearing Roads over the Great Mountains.

The Inhabitants of this Colony to the Westward of the Mountains for Want of good Roads have generally carried the greater Part of their Commodities consist-ing of Beeves Butter and Cheese to Philadelphia; But the Assembly willing to preserve the Benefit of that little Trade to Virginia has appropiated the Sum of One hun-dred Pounds towards clearing Roads through two of the most convenient Gaps or Passages. The Sum is but trifling but with voluntary Subscriptions and the

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Aid of the Persons obliged by Law to assist the Work It is hoped the good Intention of the Act may be obtained

15.

Thomas Danzie to make a Causway through a Marsh.

16.

Allowing Fairs to be kept in Suffolk and So forth.

17.

Reviving the Act to impower the Justices of Elizabeth City to erect Pounds –

18.

/To enable the Pamunkey Town Indians to sell a Tract of Land. [p. 149]

19.

To enable the Nottoway Indians to sell certain Lands

20.

To dock the Intail of Gains Land

The Preambles of these Acts Sufficiently Shew their Design

21.

For raising a Public Levy

This Act is passed of Course every Session to discharge the public Debts due in Tobacco_

by killing their Stocks of Cattle and Sheep. They are now driven further back and are much fewer. The Rewards for destroying them were double what are now allowed. Their Numbers being lessened and the Peoples killing them in their own Defence together with the Frauds of the Wolf Killers caused this Reduction which will Save the Public some Expence and yet be Sufficient to encourage the Hunters to seek out the Wolves and destroy them.

7.

For dividing Orange

8.

For dividing Goochland

9.

For dividing Isle of Wight

10.

For dividing Henrico

11.

For establishing a Town in Augusta

12.

For erecting a Town at Hunting Creek Warehouse

13.

For erecting a Town in Br[illegible]

14.

For establishing a Town

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15.

For dividing the Parish of Truro and dissolving the Vestry of Suffolk-Brish.

16.

For dissolving the Vestry of Cumberland Brish.

17.

For obliging Goochland Parish to repay Albemarle County &c. a Sum of Money and Tobacco.

18.

To impower the Vestry of Newport Parish to Sell the Glebe.

[p.131]

19.

To prevent building Wooden Chimnies in Walkertown

20.

To impower the Trustees of Leeds Town to make a Causway.

21.

For annexing certain Lands to the Town of Appahannock

22.

To dock the Entail of Colonel Burwell's Lands

The Preambles of these Acts so fully shew their Design that I need not Comment upon them. I have Sent the proper Certificates of Notice to the last Act.

23.

For repealing several Acts &c.

The Acts repealed by this Law are obsolete useless or betters provided for by Others Subsequent so that they are repealed to prevent the intended new Edition of the Acts of Assembly of this Colony from being pestered

with them.

For paying the Burgesses Wages

When the Public Treasury is without money as the case is at present the Burgesses usually agree to stay for their Wages til the Treasury is in cash to pay them rather than burthen their Countys with an heavy Poll Tax in Tobacco. By this Act They are to wait for their Wages til the last of October 1750.

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Land Law

[p.52]

All the Acts of Assembly relating to Lands in this Colony are reduced into this Bill: with Respect to his Majestys Grants there are some small Additions no Ways prejudicial, in my humble Opinion, to the King's Interest. In his Patents is a Condition that the Patentee shall cultivate and improve three Acres part of every Fifty within three Years after the Date of the Patent And if He does not the Grant is to be void and his Majesty may Grant the same Lands to any other Person. For the greater Ease of the Subject and to Encourage taking up waste Lands whereby the Revenue of Quit Rents may be encreased that Condition was declared to be fulfilled by building Houses and making other Improvements on the Premises, ten Pounds worth of which was equal to cultivating three Acres. Most of the Lands now to be Granted lie remote from Navigation So that the Grantee is at great Trouble and Expence in carrying up his Nails and other Materials for Building and procuring, Carpenters to compleat them. This discouraged People from Suing out Patents as knowing They could not comply with the Terms and of Course prevented an Increase of the Revenue For which Reasons this Law declares that Improvements to the Value of Five Pounds shall be sufficient to Save fifty Acres which Sum is often the Value of that Quantity of Land. Heretofore Lands might be Petitioned for as Lapsed to the Crown

for Want of Cultivation at any Distance of Time from the Date of the Patent and sometimes Petitions were exhibited for Grants where the Land had actually been cultivated many Years before but the Proprietor having removed his Plantation the Improvements were all Decayed the cleard Grounds grown into a Wood and Scarcely a Trace of the Seating to be Seen or remembered, And altho' the Owner duly paid his Quit Rents yet being unable to prove the Seating He stood in Danger of loosing his Possessions to a litigious prying Informer. This Act also remedys that Inconvenience by prohibiting Petitions of that Nature after ten Years from the Date of the Patent upon a Presumption that the Land had been saved in that Time. Tenants in Tail and by the Courtesy of England had been Guilty of fraudulent Practices with Regard to their Lands They would refuse paying their Quit Rents and remove their Effects of the Premises So that the Sheriff could not distrain. When the Quit Rents are in Arrear for three Years the Land is liable to be forfeited to the Crown of which Forfeiture They would collusively take Advantage and gain a Fee Simple. many of the old Grants contain more Acres within their Bounds than are expressed in the Grant; here They also practised against the Heir [p. 183] by resurveying the Lands and obtaining/a Patent for the Surplusage to themselves. To put a Stop to these Mal-Practices without injuring his majesty this Act declares They

shall not forfeit their Lands in that Manner, but their Estates in any Part of the Colony shall be distrainable for the Quit Rents and that where They hold Surplus Lands They shall pay the King for his Rights and his Arrear of Quit Rents to the Sheriff, And the Surplus shall pass and go with the rest of the Land to the Persons entitled thereto. With regard to the Subject this Act cures Several Defects and Imperfections in their Titles and Deeds where the Law thrô Inadvertency or Ignorance had not been strictly pursued. By an Act of Assembly of the Eighth of his present Majesty and assented to by the King a Method is laid down for docking the Entail of small Parcels of Lands not Exceeding the Value of Two hundred Pounds sterling by a Writ in the Nature of an Adquod Damnum which being found beneficial is here re enacted, But to prevent the Jury from being deceived in the true Quantity or inveighled by the Tenant in Possession It is now provided that the Lands to be valued Shall first be Surveyd by the proper Officer and the Remainder man Summoned to be present at the Inquisition to see the Same fairly taken. I know of no other Amendment worthy of Notice. Your Lordships will observe there is a Suspending Clause for his Majestys Approbation added to the Bill as it touched in those Small particulars on his Grants and Repealed a Law formerly assented to. Upon the Whole my Lords I can see nothing in the Law in the least hurtful to the

Interest of the Crown but many Things for the Ease and Benefit of his Majesty's Subjects here and as They really merit his Gracious Favor and Protection I hope You will be pleased to recommend and Report it as deserving his Royal Assent.

Declaring Slaves to be Personal Estate

An Act of the General Assembly was made in 1705 declaring Negroes to be Real Estates: The Reason of its being Enacted was for the better Setling and Preservation of Estates; In the first Year of His present Majestys Reign this Act was further Explained and Amended. It is difficult to find any Reason for Repealing these Laws Since it is certain, that in this Period of Time (and probably derivd to Them from these Salutary Laws) the Country has doubled its Inhabitants: Its Trade Credit and Riches improved; His Majestys Revenue of Quitrents and the Consumption of the British Manufactures by the Trade to Africa greatly encreased: It is not likely these Laws would ever have been Repeal:ed as they never had been Complained of by the People who were well satisfied with them, But a New Assembly having all these Laws under their Revisal were pleased to make [pass] this Alteration/ And as it passed both Houses I thought fit to Gratifye them with my Assent. But Your Lordships will give me leave to Observe That the Policy of the Repealed Laws was to enable the Planter to annex

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Negroes to Land, to make Settlements on Daughters in marriage; to keep Estates in Familys, to raise the Credit of the Country; increase the Trade of Great Britain, and Strengthen the Colony in point of Defence; all which good Effects it had, So that it would not have passed in Council if all the Members had been present. The Repeal of these Laws will cause many Law suits and therefore I should be of Opinion if It had his Majesty's Dissent It would be of Service to the Country.

3.

For the Distribution of Intestates Estates

As this Law depends on the Law for making Slaves personal, It deserves the Same Fate, and then the Old Law agreable to the Statute of Distributions in England will be in Force to the great Ease Satisfaction and Peace of the Country.

4.

For the better Management and Security of Orphans and their Estate.

Are Collections of former Acts

5.

Directing the Manner of granting Probats &c

Besides Clauses collected from former Acts of Assembly, here are several Clauses of the Statutes of the 29th of King Charles the 2d commonly called the Statute of Frauds and

To restrain the keeping too great a Number of Horses and Mares and for amending the Breed.

Is of the Same Nature with the last.

My Lords,

The General Assembly of this Colony sat from the Twenty seventh Day of last October til the Seventeenth of December 1748, And then the Holy Days approaching, by my Directions both Houses adjourned themselves til the Second of March 1748-9 to avoid the Extremity of Winter. The Session continued from that Day until the Eleventh of May 1749 when the Business being finished. I prorogued the Assembly to the last Thursday in November 1749. In making my Observations I have first taken Notice of Such Laws as were passed at the Adjournment, Secondly those passed at the Prorogation which take Place before the Tenth of June 1751, and Lastly those that commence at that Day.

[William Gooch] and.

[p. 66] Endorsed. Virginia. / Sir William Gooch's / Observations upon several Acts / passed at Virginia in Dec.r 1748, / & in May 1749. / Rec.d from Sir William Gooch. /
Rec.d May ye 7.th } 1750. / W. 29.
Read ——— 10.th }

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1749. [p.1by]

The Answer of Sir William Gooch Baronet his Majesties Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia to the several Queries proposed by the Board of Trade. 1749.

Qu.ry 1. What is the Situation of the Colony under your Government, the Nature of the Country, Soil and Climate, the Latitudes and Longitudes of the most considerable places in it, or the Neighbouring French or Spanish Settlements, have those Latitudes and Longitudes been settled by good observations, or only by common computations, and from whence are the Longitudes computed?

Qu.ry 2d What are the Boundaries and are any parts thereof disputed, what parts and by whom?

Answer. The Boundaries of the Colony of Virginia as they were first Established by Charter of King James the first Anno 1606 were from Cape Comfort, now called, Henry, two hundred miles North along the Sea Coast, and the like distance South from the said Cape, and West to the South Sea; together with all Islands in both Seas lying within a hundred miles of the main Land, In which Tract is Comprehended great part of that which is now called Carolina, All the Province of Maryland, and part of Pensilvania But the Boundaries of Virginia, as it is now Circumscribed are, on the East and South East, the main Atlantick Ocean; on the South a due West line from the Mouth of Burrotuck

Inlet, which lies in the Latitude of 36°. 30' divides Virginia from North Carolina; and on the north a line from the Sea, through that Isthmus called the Eastern Shore to the Bay of Chesapeak opposite to that Point of Potowmack River called Watkins's point, which lies according to the best computation I can find in the Latitude 39°. 57' and thence the said River Potowmack divides this Country from Maryland, unto the true Meridian of the first Fountain of Potowmack, which is the utmost bound-ary of Maryland Westward: and then Virginia resumes its Antient Breadth, and has no other Limits to the West than what its first Royall Charter assigned it, and that is to the South Sea including the Island of Balifornia. But accounting its breadth from the West line, which divides it from North Carolina on the South to the first fountain of potowmack on the North, it will Extend on the back or Western side of Maryland as far as the Latitude of 39° North. This Situation is under the same parralel with some of the finest Country in the world, and it is not to be doubted but it is capable of the same productions, for the Fertility of the Soil is not inferior, since with little Labour and as little manure every thing is propagated which the planters have hitherto attempted to raise.

The Air is temperate rarely exceeding forty days extream Heat in the Summer, nor the like number of [p.68] Cold in Winter/ And those frequently relieved by the In-

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tervention of cool and Warm breezes.

As to its Longitude, no observations, as I promised your Lordships formerly, have yet been made thereof; and the Accounts of Masters of Ships concerning their Westing on their Voiages hither differ so widely, that there is no dependance on them. The Western Boundary which is in a former return I said was the Mountains about two hundred miles from the Cape, is now no longer such; many people having within this ten years made Settlements on the other side of them where we have two large Countys; and as there are many more Petitioners for Lands there especially for a large Tract of five hundred thousand Acres, which I informed your Lordships of, and which has been sometime depending before your Lordships for his Majesties order to me to Grant it, will gives us Possession of a large Extent of Ground beyond those Mountains Where these Settlements shall take place, we shall meet with another Boundary, which is the Lakes Ery Hucon &c. described in the Travels of Hennipin Lahontan and other French Writers, which may occasion some small Contest if not with the french; with the Indians. But at present there is no dispute as to its limits, since that with Carolina is settled by a West line, and the proprietors of the Northern Neck seem Contented.

2d. What is the Constitution of the Government?

Answer The Constitution of the Government of Virginia as near as may be, resembles that of great Britain; First In the point of Legislature the Governor in the place of the King has the Power of calling proroguing and dissolving of general Assemblys which represents the Parliament. This Assembly consists of two Houses, the upper is composed only of the Members of his Mayes-ties Council and consists of twelve of the principal Gentlemen of the Country, who are supplyed from time to time (as any Vacancy happens) by his Majesties Nomination under his sign Manual. The lower House called the House of Burgesses is composed of the Representatives of the people, two being chosen for each County by the Majority of the Freeholders, and as one is also chosen for the City of Williamsburg, one for the Burough of Norfolk one for James Town, and one for the College We have now with the Countys in the Northern Neck forty four which make in the lower house Ninety two Members

All Bills for laying Duties on Commodities or Taxes on the People have their Rise in the House of Burgesses and generally all Bills proposed on the Petitions or Representations of the People are first moved [p. 169] there, but either House may frame / Bills as they find more expedient for the publick Service. These Bills pass through the like form as those in Parlia-

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ment, and when agreed on by both Houses are Inrolled for the Governors Assent. commonly given the Last day of the Session by his signing the same, and in this the Governor has a Negative and may reject any Bill he thinks fit tho' passed in both Houses.

For the Administration of Justice. there are in each County Courts held Monthly by persons Commissioned by the Governor who have not only the power of Justices of the peace, but have Cognisance of all Suits of what Value soever arising within their Jurisdictions both at common Law and in Chancery, excepting only such Criminal Offences as are punisable with loss of Life or Member for the City of Williamsburg there is also a Court of Hustings held Monthly before the Mayor Recorder and Aldermen for all Suits at Common Law arising within the Town and not exceeding the Value of twenty pounds, and the same for the Burroughs of Norfolk, These are the Inferior Courts in the Government, and from their Judgment an Appeal lies to the general Court the Appellant giving Security to prosecute the same with Effect. The General Court consists of the Governor and Members of the Council, any five whereof make a Quorum. This Court hath Jurisdiction of all Causes Real Personal and mixt at Common Law brought hither originally exceeding the Value of ten pounds Sterling or by Appeal

or Supersedeas (which is in the nature of a Writ of Error) from the Inferior Courts, All Criminal Offences are here tryable; and it is also a Court of Chancery for matters of a great Value, but by an Act of Assembly no Appeal or Supersedeas lyes from the Judgment or Decree of any Inferior Court unless the Debt or Damage, or anything in demand, exclusive of the Costs of such exceeds the value of five pounds, excepting only where the Title or Bounds of Land are in Question. And from the General Court an Appeal lyes to the King in Council in any Cause of three hundred pounds Sterling, or upwards: For preventing long Imprisonments for matters Criminal there are two Courts of Oyer and Terminer held yearly, the one the second Tuesday in June, the other the second Tuesday in December, where all Criminals which happen to be committed after the respective General Courts are tried, the Judges here are only such as are Members of the Council and sit by the Governors Commission pursuant to his Majesties Instructions.

For punishing Slaves committing Capital Crimes, a Commission of Oyer and Terminer is Issued by the Governor directed to the Justices of the County where the Offence is committed, to try the Offender on proof of [p. 70] Fact by Witnesses / without any Jury, and upon Conviction the Commissioners award Execution and set

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a Value upon the Slave which Valuation is after-
:wards paid to the Owner by the General Assembly as
an Encouragement to the people to discover the Villa-
:nies of their Slaves.

For Breaches of the Act of Trade, and for deter-
:mining Controversys concerning Salvage Marriners
Wages and other Maritime Affairs, there is a Court
of Admiralty held before a Judge constituted under
the Seal of the high Court of Admiralty of great
Britain, and to this Court belongs an Advocate a Reg-
:ister and Marshall apointed by the Governor, who
is also by a Commission Vice Admiral of all the Seas,
Coasts, Rivers and Creeks within his Government, this
Court is not held at any certain Time, but is called
and held as Business or Occasion require. And from
this Court an Appeal lyes to the high Court of Admir-
:alty of great Britain.

The Governor has also a Commission for the Tryal
of Prates.

There is also the Court of the Commissary of the Lord
Bishop of London, which only meddles with the Punish-
:ments of Immoralitys of the Clergy, and proceeds by
Monition, Suspension or Deprivation as the nature of the
Offence deserves. and from hence there lyes an Appeal to
the Deligates apointed by his majesties Commission in England.

Having treated of the Justice of the Government,

it may be proper to mention here, how his Majesties Mercy is dispensed to Offenders who are proper objects thereof and herein such is the Clemency and Grace of the Crown, that the Governor is invested with a Power of Pardoning all Crimes and Offences; Treason and wilful Murder only excepted; and in these he has a Power of Reprieving until upon a fair representation of the Circumstances of the Fact, the King is pleased to signifie his Commands for Pardoning or Executing the Sentence.

The Governor hath also power to remit all Fines and Forfeitures accruing to the Crown to the value of ten pounds Sterling, and if above he may suspend the Levying such Fines and Forfeitures until his Majesties pleasure be known. But this Indulgence of the Crown is not extended to the Inhabitants of the Northern Neck the Proprietor whereof has by his Charter all the Fines and Forfeitures, Felons Goods and Deodands within the Limits of his Grant.

Thus much for the Constitution of the Civil Government as far as it relates to the making and Executing of Laws and the Administration of Justice.

[p. 17] /For matters of State there is a Council appointed by the King to be assisting with their Advice to the Governor in all things touching his Majesties Service, such as the disposing of his Lands, the Management of his Revenue, the Nomination or Removal of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs,

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Coroners, and other Officers of Trust, who receive their Commissions from the Governor, for the better ordering the Tributary Indians, and the making War or Peace with foreign Indian Nations, and various other matters which concern the public Quiet of the Government and which do not fall under the direction of positive Laws, there is no Salary annexed to this Office, but as the Council Compose the upper House of Assembly and are also Judges of the General Court, there is an Appointment of Six hundred pounds Sterling pa Annum out of the Settled Revenue which is proportioned and divided amongst them according to their respective Attendancies on their two Services. And such of them as attend at the Courts of Oyer and Terminer held in June and December have the proportion of Money allotted for those Courts which is one hundred pounds Sterling each, and is also paid out of the Revenue.

2d: 4th. What is the Trade of the Colony the number of Shipping, their Tonnage, and the number of Seafaring Men, with the respective increase or Diminution, within ten years past?

Answer. As to the Trade of the Colony exclusive of that which is carried on in British Shipping one year with another about forty thousand Hogsheads of Tobacco it has been so very inconsiderable and un

:certain during the War, as not to be worth Notice, the next year Your Lordships will have a more am-:ple and encouraging an Account of it, for since the Peace it begins to Revive, and many Ships have been and are Building, as well for Merchants in great Britain as for the Traders in Virginia:

Qu.ry 5. What Quantitys and Sorts of British Manu-:factures do the Inhabitants Annually take from hence?

Answer. The people of Virginia are supplied from great Britain with all sorts of Woollen Manufacture such as broad Cloths, Kerseys Duffels, Cottons Crapes, Rugs Blankets Norwich and other Stuffs and Stockings, with all sorts of Linen as well of Germany and Holland as of British and Irish Manufactures; with all Sorts of Household Furniture and Wearing Apparel, with Calli-:coes Persians Taffatys, and other East India Silks, with all manner of Ironware, such as Locks, Hinges, Nails Carpenters Joyners and Smiths Tools, Axes Hoes, Fire Arms and small Anchors and in general with Wines, Spices, Fruit, Loafsugar and other Necessarys for Familys the value of all which may be computed at One hundred and fifty thousand pounds per Annum, and I am persuaded would [p.172] be much more, were it not for the / Additional Duty of one penny per pound upon our Staple, which oblige the Virginians to content themselves with bare Necessa-:ries This is a Barter that well deserves the consideration

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of those concerned to promote Commerce.

Qu. 6. What Trade has the Colony under your Govern:ment with any Foreign Plantations or any part of Europe besides Great Britain? How is that Trade car:ried on? What Commoditys do the people under your Government send to or receive from Foreign Plantations?

Answer. There is no Trade from hence to any part of Europe. but Great Britain, little that way has been done during the War to the Madeira, and to the Set:tlements of Foreign Nations in America this Colony hath had no Commerce. the Trade carried on to Suri:namand Curassoe Dutch, and to Martinico and Guadeloupe French, have been discontinued; in all these places we did formerly and shall now again exchange our Corn Pease and Pork for Wine Rum and Molasses

Qu. 7. What methods are used to prevent illegal Trade, and are the same Effectual?

Answer. To prevent illegal Trade, the only method that is or can be used is the diligence of the Collectorsand Naval Officers in their several districts strictly to In:spect the Cokets and Certificates of the several Ves:sels trading hither, and to Examine what Commodities are landed out of them, several Ships and Vessels have been seized by this means and Condemned, and one not long since worth Eighteen hundred pounds But after all it is impossible altogether to

prevent the Running of small quantitys of prohibited Goods, when there are so many Landing places remote from the Inspection of any Officer.

Qu.r 8. What is the natural produce of the Country, Staple Commodities and Manufactures besides Tobacco? And what Value thereof in Sterling Money may annually Export?

Answer This Country produces all manner of Timber fitt for Building of Ships, Masts, Yards and Bolt sprits, Clapboards Shingles fitt for Houses Pipe Staves and Heading which in peaceable times are exported to the West Indies, with Pork one of the principal support of the Colony, Wheat and Indian Corn. Pitch and Tar is Manufactured and sent to Britain, black Walnut Planks, Snake Root Sassafrass Bark, Myrtle Wax, Bees Wax, Tallow, of which no certain computation can be at present made.

Qu.r 9. What Mines are there?

Answer There are only two Furnaces for smelting Iron Oar, and I am told of a Copper Mine just discovered, what it may turn out time must shew, there are also many Signs of Lead Tin & Antimony in places [p. 72] near the great Mountains, but for want of Persons skilled in the Searches, and Monied Men to carry them on, in all probability they will remain in the same State for many Years. We have likewise a

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paper Mill.

Qur. 10. What is the Number of Inhabitants Whites and Blacks?

Answer. The Rule for computing the Number of Inhabitants is by the List of Tithables on which the public Tobacco Taxes are laid, these are all white male persons above sixteen years of Age, and all Blacks male and Female above the same Age, of these there now about Eighty five thousand and of them forty thousand may be reckoned Blacks, accounting therefore the white Women .. arried and un .married, and the white and Black Children under sixteen to be treble the Number of the white Tithables, the Number of Souls in Virginia will be about One hundred & thirty five thousand.

Qur. 11 Are the Inhabitants Increased or decreased within the last ten Years, how much and for what Reasons?

Answer. Without all doubt the Inhabitants are greatly Increased, and in all Likelihood will continue to do, tho for two or three years past a Malignant Fever and the small pox occasioned a Mortality in Whites and Blacks, but the Number of Negros and Servants we may in Peace, expect will be Imported, together with the Early Marriages of the Male and the Aptness of the Female for Generation in both Complexions, must necessarily occasion a great Increase of People in a Country free from much Luxury, and where Nature furnishes the requisites of Life with less Labour & Vexation than in many other

-places in the World.

Qut. 12 What is the Number of the Militia?

Answer. The Militia is about Eight thousand eight hun-dred or one hundred and seventy six Companys, and about five thousand Horse or one hundred Troops, they are made up of all the Male Person above twenty one years of Age & under Sixty, for the better regulation whereof, each County has its County Lieutenant a Colonel Lieutenant Colonel and Major: and some Large Countys two Majors, one of Horse another of Foot, and under them are the Captain and Subalterns who Train & Exercise the men at their private Musters We have to these an Adju-tant paid by the Government whose Business it is to at-tend the general Musters and to Instruct the Officers and Souldiers in the use and exercise of their Arms, thus the Militia will be constantly kept under regular discipline and the Common men will be improved in their manners which wanted not a little Polishing.

Qut. 13. What Forts and Places of Defence are there within your Government, and what Condition?

Answer. We have but one Fort, and that was finished about eight years ago, we had before no other places of Defence than naked Batteries of great Guns, which [p. 174] only served to protect Ships/ against Pirates or Privatiers, but no ways defencible against an Enemy that came with force sufficient to attack them by Land

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This fort is built at the mouth of James River, and as it stands upon a point which lies close in with the Channel of the River and has two and twenty Guns, no Ships can pass it without running the Risque of being sunk, It is to be wished this Country was in a Condition to build more such but that is an under-taking two great for the small funds to Assembly are permitted to raise.

2ut. 14. What number of Indians have you, and how are they inclined?

Answer. The Indians Tributary to this Government are reduced to a small number the remains of the Maherin are by running the dividing Line fallen within the Limits of North Carolina, the Saponies and the other petty Nations associated with them being disturbed by the Tuscoruro's are retired out of Virginia to the Catas-baws, so that there remain only the Pamunky or York River Indians, and they not above ten Familys, and the Nansemonds and Nottoways on the South side of James River, whose Strength exceeds not fifty fighting Men with a very few on the Eastern Shore, these are seated amongst the English Settlements and keep a friendly Correspondence

2ut. 15. What is the Strength of the neighbouring Indians

Answer We have no Indian Nations of any Strength nearer than the five Nations under the Government

of New York on the North, and the Catawbaws and Cherikees to the Southward with the Government of North Carolina, both of them between three and four hundred miles from the Inhabitants of Virginia.

Qu.r 16. What is the Strength of your neighbouring Europeans French or Spaniards?

Qu.r 17. What Effect have the French or Spanish Settlements on the Continent of America upon his Majesties plantations, especially on your Colony

Answer. Virginia is so remote from either the French or the Spanish Settlements on the Continent of America that there is no Communication between us or either of them the nearest to this Colony are the french, if at this time they have any Settlements on the Lakes, but if they only possess their fort on Lac St Chair, notwithstanding our Western Boundary which is so greatly enlarged, they will still be about one hundred miles distant, It is certain their Traders between Canada and their Settlements on the Missippi make their Rout nearer to us and that [p.173] in/ Their passage they make use of two Riviers which have their Sources in the Virginia Mountains called the Meamis and the Occabache

Qu.r 18. What is the Revenue arising within your Government and how is it appropriated?

Answer. The Revenue arising within this Government is two shillings Sterling on every Hogshead of Tobacco

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exported abating an Allowance of 10 pr Cent to the Ma-
sters of Ships for paying it in Bills of Exchange
2d. Fifteen pence per Tonn on all Ships and Vessels
trading here commonly called port Dutys.
3d. Six pence an head for every passenger Imported
4th. Fines and Forfeitures for the Breeches of the penal
Laws, contempt of Courts of Justice, Breaches of the Peace
or Conviction for Felonies or Trespasses
5th. Rights for taking up Land which is five shil-
lings for every fifty Acres

The three first branches of this Revenue, are ap-
propriated by the Act of Assembly for raising the same,
as are also forfeitures for Breeches of the Penal Laws for
and towards the support of the Government and its
contingent Charges

The Casual fines and Forfeitures in the fourth
Branch were first appropriated to the support
of the Government by Warrant from King Charles
the second and have continued ever since

The last Branch of the Rights was established
by order of the Governor and Council in 1699 to supply
the Defect of Importation Rights, on which only People
were then Intitled to take up Land; and since that
time has made a Considerable Addition to the Revenue.

All these branches amount one year with another
to five thousand pounds a year or near that Sum.

Qu. 19 What are the Ordinary and Extraordinary Expences of your Government

Answer. The Ordinary Expences of the Government including the Governor the Council and all other the Established Officers Salarys amount to three thousand three hundred and Seventy Seven pounds per Annum the Extraordinary Expences are not Easy to be Computed because they rise or fall as the Exigences of the Government require, but if it be demanded what the Casual Expence may be valued at, when no extraordinary Accident happens; it is Answered, that the Charge of Expresses and Messengers, of repairing the Governors House and other Incidents come to about three hundred pounds p[er] [p. 196] Annum/ But on extraordinary Occasions, such as Alarms of Indians by Land, or Enemies by Sea repairing of Batteryes, removing of great Guns and Ammunition &c from one place to another dispatching orders to the different parts of the Country for the Militia these and such like Services have cost double that Sum.

To, The Governor	£2000 —
Gentlemen of the Council	600 —
Judges and Officers of Oyer and Terminer	200 —
Auditor General by patent under the great Seal	100 —
Sollicitor of Virginia Affairs by Appointment of the Governor	100 —
The Attorney General by the King	75 —

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The Clerks of the Council by the Governor . . . . 100 —

The Adjutant by the Governor . . . . . 150 —

The Armourer by the Governor . . . . . 12 —

The Gunner at the several Batteries 40

Allowance to Ministers 40/ a Sermon 6 in the year . 12

£3389

A further allowance for each Sermon preached during the sitting of the Assembly.

2nd. 20. What are the Establishments Civil and Military within your Government and by what Authority do the Officers hold their places?

Answer The Receiver General by Warrant under the Kings Sign manual has a Salary of 5 p. Cent on all Money he receives. The Deputy auditor Acts by Commission from the Auditor General of the plantations and has the like Salary of 5 p. Cent on all the Revenues he Audits

The Commissary appointed by the Bishop of London has an Annual Salary out of his Majesties Quitrents of one hundred pounds per Annum.

The Attorney General has an Additional Sala-ry out of the same Fund of Seventy five pounds.

These are all the annual Establishments charg-ed on the standing Revenue

Here is also a Revenue of fourpence p. Gallon on all Liquors imported from any place great Brit-ain excepted which brings in about three thousand

pounds p Annum and must produce a much larger Income in time of peace this is appropriated to such uses as the General Assembly think fit for lessening the Levy per poll and is applied towards paying for Negro Criminals condemned and Executed and for defraying the Charge of the Officers of the Assembly and for the following Annual Salaries

(a m)/ To the College of William and Mary about .. £ 150 . 0 . 0
To the Keeper of the Magazine . . . . . 20 . 0 . 0
To the Armourer for cleaning the Arms . . . . 20 . 0 . 0
To the Keeper of the public Goal . . . . . 25 . 0 . 0
To the Keepers of the Capitol . . . . . 15 . 0 . 0
£ 850 . 0 . 0

The Officers of the General Assembly having no standing annual Salaries are paid proportionably to the length of each Session. Of this Revenue the Speaker of the House of Burgesses is Treasurer and has 5 p Cent of all Money he receives which is also to discharge the following demands

The Burgesses Wages

Repairs of the Capitol

Charge of Prisoners

The printer for printing all the public papers.

[William Gooch] au.

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Endorsed. Virginia/ The Answer of Sir William Gooch/ [p. 178]
Bart Lieut. Gov.r & Comander in Chief/ of His Ma-
:jesty's Colony of Virginia,/ to the several Queries propos'd
by/ the Board of Trade, relating to/ the present State
of that Colony/ 1749./ Recd from Sir Wllm Gooch./
Recd May 4e 7th } 1750/ W 30./ 9
Read ——— 10th }

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Williamsburg June the 12. 1750

my Lords

In my last I had the Honour to inclose your Lordships the acct of his majestyes Revenue of 2d pr hd, I had before sent the revised laws which I hope are arrived as I hear Capt Morgat is to whome they were deliverd, the dupleates are not yet ready. our Great Seal is Broke by use, it has been sawderd for present use, untill your Lordships will be pleased to have an. other sent.

As Fort George was much hurt by a Storm and Flood in October (of which I sent your Lordships an acct and an Estimate of the Cost of repairing of it) in the vacancy between the Courts, I went myself to the place, and I found it in as bad a Condition as it had been represented, and the Cost will be soe considerable to repair it, without an equal advantage, as it can only guard James River, I think it will save money, and answer that end as well by being turned into a battery. I had heard soe much of the Conveniency of the Southern Cape both for a fort and a Light hous, usefull to guard the whole Colony from

/the Enemy in Warr, and the trade to preserve both in Warr and in Peace, that I tho't it my Duty as His majestys Servant, to view that place, and there is as farr as I am able to Judge places, at or near the Cape, that

will answer both those purposes ships y^t have made the Cape in the Evening or that have been near enough to make it in foggy, or dark weather, have for want of a light house to direct them; been drove to sea and made their passage some weeks longer or have been drove on shoar and lost, or in War fallen into the hands of the enemy; by such a direction ships may come down the bay and escape all the Shoals. and this charge may be supported by soe easy a duty as 2^d or 3^d a Tonn, on the Vessels, y^t all, more or less, receive benefit by it. A battery may be built with noe great expence, and with brass guns y^t will carry 24 pound-ers, I am told the whole entrance in, may be soeguard-ed, that it will be unsafe for the enemys Privateers to enter if they shoud; the chanell being within Pistole shot of the fort the Vessels may safely lye under the Cover of the Guns we have very few if any great guns y^t are fit for use.

I have lately recd a letter from the Govern^r of New York dated the 8^th of Aprill proposing my pre-vailing with the Catawbas an Indian Nation bordering on the Carolinas, to meet the Six Nations at Albany to confirm the Peace, Gover^r. S^r William Gooch, made between them: which has been broke by both Parties; and further y^t the French are at this time assiduous in their En-deavours to incite the Several Nations y^t are dependent

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on, and friends to the English; to a warr with one an-
:other/ and make large presents to the Indians on [p. 189]
the Ohio, I have accts from other hands yt the French
have endeavourd to persuade those Indians, to drive
the English traders from thence, which being refused, the
French threaten to treat them as enemys, soe yt the
Mohocks expect a warr with their Father Onontio; as
they call the Governor of Quebec I have recd Hs Majestyes
present for the Indians of the Six Nations, and Several
of their tribes on the Ohio, and have taken the best
methods I could think of, to bring those Nations to Fred-
-ericksburg in this Colony, and I have invited the Catawbas
to meet them, to make a peace personally; which, has
never been done yet, and is the reason yt it has been
of noe effect. When the Indians hearts and Eyes are
Open, on receiving the Kings present; I hope to secure
their affections to the British Interest in General, and
persuade them to be friends and faithfull Subjects
to His Majestye, and as this is the Antientest, and most
central Colony: it will save an expence by havg future
treatys here, Especially, when the business to be transact-
-ed relates to the affairs of this Colony I beg your
Lordships pardon for the trouble of soe long a letter,
and pray you will be soe good as to believe that
my Views are intirely devoted to his Majestyes Ser-
-vice and the pubic weal and I am with profound

respect

May it please your Lordships

Your Lordships

Most humble, and most

Obedient Servant

Thomas Lee

[4 pp] Endorsed. Virginia. / Letter from Colo. Lee, / President of the Council and / Comander in Chief of Virginia / to the Board dated at / Williamsburg 4e 12th. of June / 1750 / Recd August 1st } 1750. / W. 33 / 13. / Without any Papers.
Read Septr. 1st }

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[p.195]

May it please your Lordships

the first and last I had the Honour to write your Lordships was the 2d instant.

the Ohio company Immediately after your Lord-ships letter, with his Majestyes additional instruction came to Sr. William Gooch, had a meeting; and as Mr. Hanbury will inform your Lordships gave him an order to ship the necessary goods for Carrying on a trade with the Indians — they than sent out into those back parts, to discover a proper place to settle their factory on, and begin their survey; but those very Indians that had encouraged them at the first, had been perswaded to believe that our design was to ruin, not trade with them; and such a spirit of Jealousy is raised among them yt without a treaty and presents we shall not be able to doe any thing with them. This was not the case when the Ohio Compa. Petitioned; the bulk of these Indians are such as being ill used by the French removed from the lakes / of St. [p.196] Lawrence, a short time before the end of the War; in order to Joine the English in makg warr upon the French, and tho they have been invited, refuse to return; and with these are some of the Six Nations, these are all friends, but friendship with these people must be kept firm by presents, which make way for trade. It will therefore I apprehend be necessary for this Govert to treat

with them, and by presents fix them in the English-in-
terest — the Pensylvanians claim as I am told to y^e 39.^th
degree, this will take from Virginia a considerable quan-
tity of land, and prevent the Ohio Comp^a Setling with
any certainty; as noe such line has ever been run,
there seems to be the same reason for setling the
northern, as there was for setling the Southern bounds
of Virginia, and if your Lordships think soe the same
way may be taken, by appointing comissioners.

the last and great difficulty on that Company
will be the erecting and garrisoning a fort, this will be
such an expence to a private Company, that have noe
pretence nor desire to an exclusive trade, that it will
make them much less able to carry on a trade suf^t
to engage the Indians effectually in the British intrest.

the Indians as far as I have Observed seldom or
never breake their faith but from meer necessity, If
they are are not supplyed with Guns Ammunition, &
Cloths, by presents and trade; they must starve; soe they
are Obliged to cultivate a friendship with those y^t will
help them -

I referr your Lordships to what M^r Hanbury will lay
[p. 4] before/ your Lordships more at large, and we hope for
your Lordships favourable representations to his Majestye
in favour of the Ohio Company, whose Views I am convinc-
-ed are for the public good, to extend his Majestyes

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Empire in America, and by an honest trade to strengthen the British Interest against any enemy whatever.

The French claim to the Mississippi is not just, since ~~since~~ if your Lordships turn to your books abt the latter end of King Williams reign, it will appear by a representation to the King yt that river and farr beyond it was granted by King Charles the first to Sr Robert Heath & Settled by the English, long before the French had been in thems parts, and the Kings claim is continued by the bounding the Carolinas by the South sea.

If by these further Indulgences from his Majestye, the Ohio Company ~~Company~~ are allowed to carry on their trade and make their settlements they hope to engage the Indians of the several nations soe effectually in the Brittish Interest yt the encroachments of the french will be prevented.

a late violent storm has drove the water soe much in from the sea that it overflowed the Peninsula on which the fort at the point below the mouth of James river stood, that the fort has received great damage and will need considerable repairs, if your Lordships should think it proper to have it done./ I am with very great respect,

my Lords/ Your Lordships,/ most humble,

and most Obedient/humble Servant,/ Thomas Lee

Williamsburgh Octr. 18. 1749.

Right Honble Lords Commissioners
for Trade & Plantations.

[1 200] Endosed. Virginia. Letter from Mr. Coll°. Lee, / President of the Council, and / Commander in Chief of Virginia / to the Board, dated at Williams. / burgh y^e 18^th. of October 1749 / relating to the Ohio Company. / & the Settlement proposd / to be made by them. / Recd. Sept^r. y^e 30^th. / Read. Oct^r. 11^th. } 1750. / W. 34. / 16. / 1

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"may it please your Lordships [p. 201]

In the last letter I had the Honour to write to your Lordships I gave your Lordships an acct of the forts, and the usefullnes of having one built at the Southern Cape and a light house.

I have since recd acct from the Several Governors of the guns &c which I inclose to your Lordships, as the state of these things are we can neither defend ourselves from the sea or Land.

by this conveyance I send your Lordships the Council Journals the Vacancy in the Council by the death of Colo Custis, is not yet fillᵈ up, it has been said here, that your Lordships had sent up Colo Beverleys name for His Majestyes approbation, but his Majestyes letter has not yet come to my hand; and Colo Beverley having embarqued for G Britain with his family, as I am told for Seven Years. that vacancy will yet remain, unless your Lordships think it proper to name another, and in that case I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship Colo Philip Lud-well/ whose family, fortune, abillity and affection, to the [p. 202] Kings person & Govermt is equall to any of the Kings Subjects here.

[the 2ᵈ of this instant I recd with the inclosed Copy, ~~of~~ a letter from Governour Clinton of New York, it came by the post, and was soe long a Coming, yᵗ If I could have sent releif as soon as I could an express, it must

have been too late to relieve those our faithfull friends, we
I hope the northern Governm.ts are sure of being able to
stop the progress of the enemy, with. our assistance by
the Advice of his Majestys Council, I have ordered a
trusty person to lay out two hundred and fifty pounds
sterlg in arms & ammunition, if it can be done in time
to help these Indians, whose friendship, and faithfull.
-nes to the Brittish Interest draws upon them the vengeance
of their implacable enemys who the really intruders into this
America; are as it seems resolvd in the midst of Peace, to
Oblige us to live in a state of Warfare, and this will be
the case while their Governors to in.
-trigue and vex their Neighbrs] I am with great respect

My Lords /
Your Lordships
most humble / and most Obedient Servt.
Thomas Lee

Williamsburg July
the 12th 1750

Endorsed Virginia

Letter from Coll. Lee, Presidt. of the Council & Commander in Chief of Virginia, to y.r Board, dated at Williamsburg y.e 12.th of July 1750. [inclosg the Copy of a Letter from Coll. Johnson to G.r Clinton Gov.r of New York / which had been sent to him by Mr. Clinton] containing an Acct. of the French having prevaild upon some Indians to destroy their tribes in an [in a different hand] settlmt.

Rec.d Octob.r y.e 4.th
Read Ditto – 11.th } 1750.

W 35.

verte

Journal of the Council from y.e 8.th of Dec.r 1748. to y.e 4.th of May 1750.

14
2

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May the 4th: 1750. [p 203]

May it Please Your Excellency!

I am honoured with Yours of the 4th & 5th of April which I would have answered sooner were it not for the daily Alarms I am troubled with from the Five Nations, which has taken up my Time this fortnight past I should have acquainted your Excellency of it e're now; but thought it better to wait until I had some certainty of the News, which is, That the French, with several Nations of Western Indians, are resolv'd to destroy the Indians on Ohio River, who are in our Interest, and then the Five Nations, upon which several Messages have been sent me lately, to acquaint me of it, and to know what Assistance they may depend upon from Us. Give me leave to assure Yr Excellency, that our shewing a readiness to Assist & protect them at this Time, would be of more service than a Present of £: 5000, as they look upon it that they are now to be cut off, without some Assistance from Us: The Warriours, who are all Hunting, are sent for to be in readiness, The Women of both Castles come to me, & Begged I would Repair the Stockades round their Castles, where several are decayed & pull'd down, and to have Iron, & Locks put to all the Gates thereof, which I immediately got done, and promised them all the Assistance in my Power; even my House for a Refuge, in case of need, which pleased them much; I think I could not reasonably refuse them any Thing in my Power to Serve

them, at such a Time, who have been so ready to as-
:sist Us, when they were called upon, and by that
means, have brought this Trouble upon themselves,
I shall give Yr Excellency, in as few words as I can,
the Reason of the Frenchs Design, the first & Principal
[p 204] one is, That / them Indians settled at Ohio River (to the
number of 800 men) offered to Join Us in the late War
against the French & their Allies, as by several Messages
sent to Yr Excellency by the Five: Nations, & me, will plain-
-ly appear, and then finding that we had no Occasion
for them, they, of their own Will & inclination killed fif-
-teen of the French, who lived thereabouts, & would have
taken their Fort, & destroy'd all in it, were they not pre-
-vented by some Old Sachems; who it seems were somewhat
Wiser & cooler than the Rest, telling them it would be wrong
to do so, Inasmuch as their Brethren the English, had now
made a Peace with the French; The second Reason is, for
the harsh reception & Usage they gave the French General,
or Commanding Officer, who went there last Summer, with
a Body of 500 Men, in order to destroy them, but finding them
ready to receive them, by intelligence from me; alterd his Tune;
and told them he came for their Good; to forbid the Eng-
:lish, meaning the Philadelphians, &c. encroaching on them
& their Lands, also to invite them all to Canada in the
Spring, to see their Father, who waited for them with open
Arms, which they all immediately refus'd with the utmost

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indignation, throwing the Belts of Wampum, with which he Spoke, on the Ground. at his departure some of them fir'd a Ball at him, which Grazed along his Ribbs. This, together with the former, enrag'd the Governor to that degree, that he, last Fall, sent Orders to all the Officers in them distant Garrisons, to use their utmost Interest with all Nations thereabouts, to take up the Ax, and Joins him against those Indians, & the Five Na-tions, they Succeeded so far, as to get 15 Castles of the Ottawawees to take up the Ax, upon which, they made great Entertainments [p. 205] for them, such as Slaughter-ing Bullocks, &c. They sung their War Songs: Five Sa-chems of the Mississagees who were firmly attach'd to the British Interest, being present all the Time, at Night, as the rest were Dancing & Merry, they stept away, went to their own Castles, & told all that had passed to their Brethren, who were much Shocked at the News, Saying, in their Way, they were all Dead, however, they were deter-min'd to Live & Dye by y^e^ Five Nations, according to the Old Agreement made between y^m^, so sent an Express im-mediately to the Senaca's, w^th^ a Belt of Wampum & 15 Bloody Sticks tyd to it, to be sent through all the Nations, & then to Y^r^ Excellency, Warning them, & Us, to be on our Guard, That y^e^ French had a design to cut them all off this Spring, or Sum-mer, which Belt lyes now with me. The reasn of y^e^ 15 Bloody Sticks, is to shew that there are 15 Castles Joined the French

C.O. √ 1/33

to spill their Blood. It has Alarmid ye Five Nations prodigi-
ously, & no less all ye Inhabitants on ye. Mohawk River.
Yet I can't think they will offer to touch ye five Nations,
at this time; but those distant Indians in our Interest,
I really think they will either destroy them, or bring ym
over to their Interest, which if they do, the five Nations
must also submit to them. Wherefore, I think, the greatest
& speedyest Care should be taken to prevent, & Overset
a Scheme of so great Importance & Bad Consequence.
I am with all due respect Imaginable.

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient

Humble Servant.

Wm Johnson

P. S.

Hendrick, Old Teth and the Chiefs of the two Mohawk
Castles, assure me, that if a few (even half a Dozen) of the Prin-
:cipal Sachems of the Catabaws, would come to my House,
or to Albany, and desire a Peace with the Five Nations,
that they would make a Peace with them, and I think,
I could bring the Rest of the Indians into it.

Copy

I Lee [auto]

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A List of the Number, Weight, & Condition [page]
of the Guns at Gloucester Fort.

Number.	Weight of Guns.		
	Cwt:	Qrs:	lbs:
1.	46	2	11.
2.	45	0	11.
3.	36	0	11.
4.	35	1	4.
5.	35	0	7.
6.	34	0	2.
7.	38	2	0.
8.	34	1	0.
9.	37	3	0.
10.	21	0	0.
11.	17	2	14.
12.	17	0	7.
13.	17	0	7.
14.	17	0	0.
15.	17	0	0.

So that there are in the above said Fort fifteen Guns. 9 of which are Good Metal.

A List of the Number, Weight, & Condition
of the Guns at the Fort of York. Viz:

[23 Guns

Number of Guns	Weight of Guns	Weight of Balls	
4.	45. Cwt:	18. lbs:	These Guns are
2.	35. Cwt:	12. lbs:	Honey comb'd
5.	14. Cwt	6. lbs:	viz: 11 of them
12.	3. Cwt:	1. lbs:	Good. 12.

A List

C.O.5: 1327

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1327.

Virginia Sept. 29. 1750. [p. 239]

May it Please Your Lordships

Since I have had the Honour to serve His Ma-
-jesty as President of Virginia, I have travelled into the several parts of it, in Order to inform myself; that I might be better enabled to Answer Your Lord-
-ships Querys.

Virginia is Bounded by the Great Atlantick Ocean to the East, By North Carolina to the South; By maryland, and Pensylvania to the North, and by the South Sea to the West. including California.

Commissioners in the Year 1727 were appointed here by Order of His present Majesty, to run the Dividing Line between Virginia and North Carolina; who Joined with Comissioners appointed by that Government, and began at Old Carotuck Inlett, in the Latitude of 36 deg. 32 mins and Longitude 75 degs 22 mins West, And Ran from the Sea, West 242 Miles. In doing this they Ran through a prodigious Miery Bogg: full of the finest large Tim-
-ber; in a deep Rich Mudd, and there has lately been discovered in it a large fresh Lake, contained in a Circle of about six Miles Diameter, and in some places near three fathoms deep, full of Fish, to which no Outlett has been yet discovered. It is fed by the Dripping out of the Bogg; and has not been yet known to Overflow. the Lake is all in Virginia, which,

[0.332]
Ly[2]my with the Bogg, / contains 100,000 Acres, on the Vir-
ginia side of the Line.

This Line, as the people were Seated above where the former ended, has by Commiss[rs] appointed by both Governments in Consequence of the former Order; been the last Year continued West ninety Miles, and is in the whole from the Sea 332 Miles. So far Our Southern Bounds are Extended, and to Longitude 80[degs] 54[mins] West from London. Our Northern Bounds are Divided from Maryland by a Line drawn East, from Watkin's Point; the Southside of Pocomoke, on the Eastern shoar, to the Atlantick Ocean, and Ends about the Latitude of 38 Degrees; including to Virginia, the two Counties of Northampton and Accomack. then the Line from Watkins's point crosses the Bay of Chessapeck West; to the South point of Potomack and goes Westerly the Course; on the Southern Shoar of that River to the Head Springs; And thence the true Meridian of the said Head Springs; along L[d] Baltimore's Line, to that of Pensylvania.

The reason for Bounding Virginia by the Southern Shoar of Potomack, was, because L[d] Baltimores Grant included the River, But there is an Order of His Majesty in Council; for the Virginia Government to insist on half the River; that His Majestys Subjects here might have the Benefit of Navigation and Fishing.

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Until the Line is Run between Virginia and Pensylvania / the Bounds of Virginia will be very [pass] un. ^ ' certain, and it will be more for his Majesty's service to have it Run soon rather than hereafter, as set- tlements may be made by that Proprietor; and the Crown involved in a dispute as tedious as that between the Proprietors of Maryland and Pensylvania. and in the meantime; the Subjects that would be willing to Seat as Tenants of the Crown, cannot Seat and Cul- tivate with any certainty: and thereby that Frontier be exposed, by its weakness, to the Incursions of the Enemy, and this in point of Revenue is of great con- sequence to the Crown, as the controverted part con- tains Millions of Acres.

If the Pensylvanians are allowed to take their beginning from the Center of a Circle twelve Miles from New-castle, instead of begining under the Fortyeth Degree, where it intersects the River Delawar, it will ex- tend their West Bounds forty one Miles further upon the Crown Lands of Virginia, as I formerly pointed to Yr. Lordship's on Evans's Mapp, Besides, 'tis said they expect to come to the end of the 39th Degree South; which will take from Virginia a very large tract of Land, and both these constructions will be greatly in favour of a Grant already more profitable than any the Crown ever made, tho' perhaps there is not half

of it that pays Quit-Rents, or is Cultivated at this time. What a prodigious Estate will this be to that proprietor when the whole Rents come Annually.

[p.330]. p.m. / It will I apprehend be good Policy to encourage the Dispositions of the People, to extend and Cultivate the Lands on the otherside the great Mountains; as well as foreign protestants to Import themselves, which will make this the strongest Frontier that is to any of the Kings Dominions in America, Since the Lands are Rich on the Alligany and Ohio, And, where I am told, more people may conveniently settle, than at this time inhabit Pen-sylvania, the Jersey's and New-York.

This may be effected, If His Majesty will be graciously pleased to Order this Government, to appoint persons to discover the Scituation of the Ohio, Alligany, and other Rivers that empty themselves into the Mississippi, and the Lakes that fall into the River St. Lawrence; and so to make a compleat Mapp of Virginia.

And direct the Governor here, to Engage all the In-dians to the Southward, Westward, and Northward of Virginia; to allow His Majesty's Subjects to Seat there, which will in consequence Extend the British Empire, and the Trade with these several Nations of Indians. Small presents will do this, and the Expence to the Crown will be largely repaid, by the great increase of the Quit-rent revenue. The Country is very Fertile, and more so the

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farther we extend West, and the Lands Richer after we are past the Ridges of Mountains.

And what will further this good Work, will be the removing/ the Seat of Government to New-castle, on York [page 35] A.S. the center River of Virginia. the reasons for which are given at large, on the Councils protest, on their Journal of the 2d part of the last Session.

The Constitution of Virginia was I think, first drawn by Sr Wm Jones by virtue of a Commission from King James the first. May the 9th 1623, and another from the same King July the 15th and August the 26th 1624, These Commissions are registerd in Rymer's Fœdera, and were Burnt in the Capitol, so that I can give no Account of them. Our present Constitution is by Virtue of the King's Comission and Instructions, and some Acts of Assembly: The Governor, Lieut Governor, or President, for the time being, Executes the Kings Commission as it is explained by His Majesty's Instructions, with the Advice of the Council.

In the Legislative, the Governor, by His Majesty's Comission, has the power of Calling, Proroguing and Dissolving Assemblys; By the same Comission, the Representatives of the Freeholders are called the General Assembly, Yet the Council have a Negative Voice in all Laws, and their Clerk is Stiled Clerke of the General Assembly, and the Clerk of the Representatives of the people is Clerke of the House of Burgesses; a Name the Lower house have assumed for a

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great many Years.

The passing of Laws are much after the manner of the Parliament of England, but when the Laws are brought up to the Governor, to be passed, the Governor [p.236] p.6 Signs them, / and then the Speaker of the House of Burgesses; But the President of the Council never Signs the Laws, tho' they are Enacted in the Name of the Governor, Council, & Burgesses, And there is an Express Instruction; that the time of the Councils passing the Laws shall be sent to the Secretary of State, and Your Lordships.

The Council are appointed by His Majesty, under his Sign Manual, and when regularly sworn Execute their several Offices, The Council attend the Governor as a Council of State, and a privy Council, and the Kings Instruction in many particulars oblige the Governor to have both the Advice & consent of the Council.

The Governor with the advice of the Council appoints the Justices of the Peace, the Sheriffs, Coroners, Naval Officers, &c. Disposes, under certain Rules, the Kings Land, have the Kings revenue under their care, and do every Act of Government.

In Matters of Justice, the Governor and Council are Judges of the Supreme Court, called the General Court. any Five of which are a Quorum, they sit twenty four Days, beginning the 10th of April, and 10th of October. Yearly. the first five are to hear and determine the Chancery Causes, the remaining days are appointed for Criminal Causes,

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those at Commonlaw, Matters Testimentary and some
/ of an Ecclesiastical Nature. — [p. 237] 7.1

There lyes no Appeal from this Court, only where the Value of the thing in dispute, amounts to more than three hundred £: Sterl$ and then the person aggrieved may appeal to His Majisty in his privy Council.

There lyes Appeals to the General Court, as the Law now stands, from the County Courts, for suits of Five pounds value, but the revisal has alterd it to Ten pounds and Original Causes that might before have been brought Originally for ten pounds, must be, (when the Revisal takes place,) Twenty pounds, which certainly will be a great Oppression upon the people, and may be the Ruin of many, considering how weak the Judges and Juries are, for the most part, in the Counties.

There is a Court of Admiralty, and the Bishop of London has a Commissary's Court, to Try Irregularitys of the Clergy, both Occasionally; and the Governor has a Commission for Trial of Pyrates.

Every County has a County Court, of Gentlemen or meaner people, as they can be got, and will accept the Office, they consist of any Number that the Governor pleases, and may Determine any Cause in Chancery, or at Common Law, of any value whatsoever, only there lyes an Appeal if the Cause is of Five pounds value now, or on the Revisal taking place is of / Ten pounds value, [p. 238] 7.2 which is unreasonable; for Ten pounds to a poor Man, is a loss that with the Bitterness of Injustice is a heavy Affliction.

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To deprive anyone the Liberty of Appealing, seemung to me to be a great Evil; and in a Subordinate Govern:ment is more Extraordinary.

There is two Commissions of Oyer and Terminer for Tryal of Capital and other Criminals, by His Majesty's Instructions; to be held Yearly, in the Intervals of the Gen:eral Court, in June and December: to prevent long Imprisonments.

Of these Courts; as the Governor gives the Commission, the Council are the Judges; unless in case of Necessity, when a suf:ficient number cant be had. And for the tryal of Slaves committing Capital Offences, Commission of Oyer are sent to the Justices of the several Courts who are to proceed to try such Criminals, and after Judgment to award Execu:tion, first valuing every Slave condemnd for the Use of his Master, which is paid by the General Assembly.

And to prevent an unnecessary charge to the Coun:try, there is a Court appointed in the several Counties, to examine every Offender that is committed, to know whether there is cause for further Tryal, and if there is Cause, every such Criminal is sent down to the publick Goal, there to be tryed by the Judges of the General Court, or Commiss.rs of Oyer and Terminer, as the Case is, And the Examining Justices are to Certifye whether the Criminal is a Convict, for there [p 129] p 9 He, or She, is to be Tryed by a Jury at the Bar. Every other has a Jury of the Neighbourhood, who are summon:ed by the Sheriff of the County, and attend the Trial,

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any of whom may be excepted against by the Attor-
-ney for the King; or the Prisoner.

And with Respect to Pardons to Offenders, His Ma-
-jesty has been Graciously pleased to Empower the Go-
-vernor, Lieut: Governor, or President, for the time being; To
pardon all Offences, Treason & Wilful-Murder only Except-
-ed. And in these he has the Liberty of Reprieving, until
a fair Representation can be made to the King; and his
Majestys pleasure is known thereupon.

And the Governor has power to Remit all Fines
and Forfeitures not exceeding Tenn-pounds Sterl?. And
all above he may stay until His Majesty's pleasure is
known. Except the Inhabitants of the Northern-Neck; where
all Fines and Forfeitures are granted to the Lord Fairfax,
Except those of Felo de Se]

As to the Trade of the Colony. It is Yearly increas-
-ing with number of the Inhabitants. as the people increase,
so do the Growing of Tobacco, making and Exporting Indian
Corn, Pease, Wheat, Beans, Pork & Beef, Tarr, pitch, Turpen-
-tine, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Ship-timber, Peltry, Furrs, Shin-
-gles, Clapboards, -plank, Snake-root, Seneca-root, Gensany,
Myrtle, and Bees-wax, and Tallow, and other things, the
particulars of these, and all other, the Growth of this Colo-
-ny, are in the Lists of the Imports and Exports given
in by the Naval Officers. And it is / plain from those [p. 240] p.10
Lists, that our principal Imports are from G.t Britain and

Major, or two for the same Reason, Captains to every Troop, or Company, and other usual Commission'd Officers in every Troop or Company. And they are Trainid and Exercised by Act of Assembly, once a Month, and once a Year at a General Muster. There is an Adju-tant who Rides to, and instructs the Officers in every County, and I hope with a good effect.

The Forts and Batteries, in this whole Colony, are quite out of Repair, the Guns almost all Honey-coomb'd and unfit for Use, very little Stores for War, of any sort, an Acco^t. of which I sent Your Lordships: There never was any Fort in Virginia for threescore Years, that I ever heard of, Ex-cept that Built by Order of S^r. Wm. Gooch, at the Mouth of James River. named after His present Majesty King George it was Built as strong as Bricks and Mortar could make it, and conveniently placed to Guard James River from an Enemy; But a storm from the Sea drove so high & Strong a Tide against it; that it is surprizingly Shat-ter'd and laid in Ruins, the Guns all dismounted, and Honey-coomb'd, so that to repair it to any purpose; will be a very great charge to the Revenue, and may be saved, by turning it into a Battery. And a strong Fort built [p 243] p.13 near the Cape, under the / direction of a skilful Engi-neer, which will be a Guard to both Virginia & Mary-land. And if a light house be added, for preservation of Trade, and some few Batteries added at the Mouths

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of James & York Rivers, this Colony will be secured as well as it can be to the Seaward.

The Indians that are Tributary to Virginia can't be said to be of any strength at all. I suppose among the Eastern shoar Indians, the Pamunkey's, the Nansimond & Nottaways. there can't be 100 Men, and they drunken miserable Creatures; having sold most of their Lands, and not able to keep themselves from Misery and Want.

The Strength of the Neighbouring Indians is Considerable, the most Warlike & powerful are the Six Nations, on the Lake Oneida, and Seneca River. these are not so considerable for their number, as for their Policy & Union, they have been always fast friends to the Kings Subjects, often attemped both by Force & fraud by the French, in vain; and small presents will in all probabillity always keep these people firm & affectionate to the British Interest. One Tribe of these people are converted by the French priests; and gone over to the French; they are distinguished by their Brethren, by the title of the praying Indians. There is some of every Nation seated on the Ohio; with other Indians from the Lakes; who left the French in the last War; to assist His Majesty's Subjects; These all amount to about 900 fighting Men, and /are reckoned a very Brave people. [p. 244] p. 14

To the Southward we have the Catawbas; dependant

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on South Carolina, at War with the Six Nations, and they cruelly Butcher one another every Year. this I have endeavourd to prevent; & hope when I have the Treaty at Fredericksburg, to Effect it. They are about 300 fighting men, and Young Ones growing up, and are generally Victors over the parties of the Six Nations sent to War with them, being in their Phrase Great Warriors

To the Southward and Eastward of these, are the Cherokees, and the Chickasaws, both great Nations; having several thousand fighting Men in each and many Towns To the Southward of these, and Dependant on Georgia, are the Creek Indians, these go by various Names as the Muscoge, Abecaws, Talepoosas, & Cowetas Besides these; there is West of Virginia, many Nations, that we have yet a very imperfect Accot of, and the Accot we have from the French; of Countries or People, cannot be safely relyed on.

I hope, in my next, to be able to give Your Lordships more particulars, relating to these our Swarthy Neighbours.

I take leave humbly to refer your Lordships to Dr Wm Gooch's excellent Answer, which he had prepared before he left Virginia/ and to which nothing to the purpose could at that time have been added, [p 208] and to beg your Lordships to believe that I will take all Imaginable care for His Majesty's Service, and the

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Peace and Prosperity of this Colony. I am with pro-
found respect.

my Lords

Your Lordships

most Humble &

most Obedient Servt.

Thomas Lee

[In Lieu thereof]

[I shall give your Lordships in my
next the most perfect state of the
revenue I can procure and supply every
Omission.]

Right Honble Lords Commiss? for Trade & Plantations.

[p. 246]

Endorsed. Virginia. / Letter from Colo Lee, President / of the Council & Commander in Chief / of Virginia, to the Board, dated ye 29th of Septbr / 1750, [containing his answer to the Boards Genl Querys relative / to the present State of that / Colony.] / Recd from Mr Hanbury / Recd Decemr 19th 1750. / Read. Janry 9. 1750-1 / W. 42. / 2 / 2

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Williamsburg Virg.ª the 6.1750

may it please your Lordships.

In my last of the 5ᵗʰ of last month I had the Hon.our to acquaint your Lordships with the circumstances of the Subjects of the Kings of Spain and Portugal drove in here by a storm, since then the Spanish Register, and yᵗ of Portu.gal are both condemned as irrepairable by men of Skill, and character, appointed for to View them; and they are by order of this Governmt allowed to hire others to carry to carry their Cargoes and money to Europe. I hope they will leave us be.fore the winter sets in too hard, and that the good usage they have had here, will have a good Effect that His Majes.tyes Subjects may meet with the like, if any of them should be soe unhappy as to be under the same circumstances.

[I sent a messenger and a very knowing Interpreter to Onontagoe, where the Six Nations hold their Great Council, to know of them when they would meet me, to receive the Kings present, he the interpreter, (a man yᵗ is perfectly acquainted with them and their designs) found them quite altered from their former way of thinking, havᵉ left the British intrest, and gone over to that of the French, at least one half of them, and there is reason to believe the rest will follow. Since the Peace the French Missionarys have perverted many of them, soe laying hold of their consciences and their necessitys, with large presents, while there was not Suff-itient Counter actings on our side; this mischevious consequence has happend

C.O. 5/327

[p. 298] I will try to secure the Ohio Indians, who are increased to near 2000 fighting men as I am told, and if the German Protestants can Obtain an Exemtion from Parochial dues, they will fill the large Grants on our frontiers, and we shall thereby be too strong for all our enemys they are natural enemys to the French, and the Indians without their assistance will not be able to doe us much hurt.

tis this liberty that fills Pensylvania with people, and there seems to be reason for it, as these people have teachers of their own and doe not understand the language of ours besides that probabley their will not be any of our ministers for many years that will live within an hundred miles of there Settlements.]

This accidental com^g of the Spaniard has shewn the necessity of one or more forts to the Seaward for it was not in the power of this Govern^t to have preivented their coming, as they did without leave into the Harbour of our most Considerable Town of Trade, but hav^g laid this matter before y^r Lordships in a former letter I will not give your Lordships a further trouble.

Inclosed is the revenue acco^t of His Majestyes Quitrents, and that of 2^s p^r h^d I wish them safe, and in a Seperate packet the Naval Officers lists [p. 299] of import and Export for the last half Year / I have sent the reports on the two condemned Vessels, and beg leave to assure Your Lordships that

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I am with great respect

Your Lordships

Most humble and

Most Obedient Servant

Thomas Lee

The Right Honble the Lords Commissioners
for Trade & Plantations.

[probably] Endorsed Virginia / Letter from Coll° Lee, President [in place] of the Council & Commander in Chief of Virginia to / the Board, dated at Williamsburg the / 6th of Novr 1750, [containing [? other ? and] a further / account of the Spanish & Portu- guese ships / drove into that Colony in a Storm, & that he / has received Intelligence that one half / of the Na- tions of Indians are gone over to / the French and / transmitting the following Papers, viz.t / 1 / Recd January ye 4.} 1750
Read 9. } 51 /
5 / W. 46. / 6 / With.

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Virginia Augt. 21st. 1751, [p.355]

my Lords.

Agreeable to your Lordships Directions I herewith transmit you a Map of this Colony together with the best Accounts & Vouchers I can obtain to support the same. These matters I refer'd to a Gentleman very emi-nent for his Skill in the Mathematicks, who was formerly a Professor of it in our College of William and Mary; & since his quitting that Place has retired to the back Settlements in Order to raise a Fortune for his Family; this Situation of his together with his hav-ing been employed by the Government to run the North West Boundary of Lord Fairfax's Grant & like-wise the Boundary between this Province & North Caro-lina has given him many Opportunities of acquaint-ing himself with the Geography of this Country; and considering that we are yet a Country of Woods, it is surprising how he could draw so beautiful a Map of it. The Vouchers he has principally extracted from Mr. Stith's History of Virginia, a Book that was published about four Years ago by a Clergyman here, who from his Acquaintance with Colo Bird, a Gentle-man of great Learning & Curiosity in this Country, had obtain'd a Collection of all the Memorials relat-ing to the Settlement of this Colony that he & his Father had made; and in Hopes it may be agree-

·able I herewith send your Lordships one of his Books,
as it may be of Service in directing you to the
Authentick Records upon which it depends; I have
likewise sent you an Account of the Travels of
John Peter Salley & it will administer Abundance
of Pleasure to me, if they afford your Lordships the
[p 56b] Satisfaction you expect. These Papers by the Date, your
Lordships will observe have been prepared for you
some Months & would have been transmitted long
since with the Account of her Majesty's Revenue of two
Shillings pr Hogshead &c arising within this Colony
from the 25th of Oct' 1750 to the twenty fifth of April 1751,
which I now likewise send, had I not been prevented
by the Necessity of taking a Journey to a Bath in the
remotest Part of this Country for the Reestablishment
of my Health; & I flatter myself that my Endeavour
to repair a weak Constitution will engage your Lord-
·ships most favourable Sentiments. This Head I shall
close with an Observation of my own, that, notwithstanding
the Grants of the Kings of England, France or Spain,
the Property of these uninhabited Parts of the World
must be founded upon prior Occupancy according
to the Law of Nature; and it is the Seating & culti-
·vating the Soil & not the bare travelling through a
Territory that constitutes Right; & it will be political
& highly for the Interest of the Crown to encourage the

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Seating the Lands Westward as soon as possible to prevent the French; which I hope will be accomplish-ed as the Freedom & Liberty of our Government will so much sooner invite Foreigners into the British Co-lonies than the French, as is evident from the annual Importation of great numbers from the Germans Dominions. Your Lordships Letter with his Majesty's Instructions to the Earl of Albemarle I have received with other Letters in Answer to the late Presidents Letters; and in this Place it will be proper to acquaint your Lordships, what I believe I omitted in my last, that I received an Order of the Lords Justices for regulating his/ Majesty's [p 3871] Quit-Rents, which has been put in Execution. We have not been able to prevail with the Northern Indians to come to Fredericksburg to accept of his Ma-jestys Present, & the Reason they offer is, the immense Distance & the Death of several of their Great Men, which they attribute to the Journeys they have taken to the Places, where Conferences have been held; but they acquaint us at the same Time that they will meet any Persons the Government thinks pro-per to send to Log's Town, a Place not far from our back Inhabitants, where they frequently hold their Councils; this I communicated to his Majesty's Coun-cil, who with myself approved of it, & this Fall I

shall send a Messenger to acquaint them that I purpose next May to send Commissioners to meet them at the Place they desire; and at the Confer-ence I shall endeavour to obtain a Confirmation of the Grant of the Lands made to his Majesty at the Treaty of Lancaster in Order to give the Ohio Com-pany an Opportunity of surveying the large Tract of Land his Majesty was pleased to Grant to them. I shall at the same Time make a Remonstrance to them of the inhuman Treatment they have shewn to some of our back Inhabitants by robbing & plundering their Houses, & last June because a poor Woman would not with Patience see her House robbed of every Thing in it, they in a most horrible Manner murder'd her These Outrages have been committed upon our shew--ing to much Lenity to them, & will be a Means of drawing upon ourselves much more ill Treatment if not properly resented, & therefore in as mild Terms as is consistent with the Nature of the Thing, I shall [p 348] /insist that the Offenders be given up to Justice.

About three Weeks ago arrived here an Ambassador from the Emperor of the Cherokee Nation with a large Retinue, to whom in a few Days I gave Audience, and after congratulating him upon his Arrival in Wil-liamsburg & acquainting him that I had appointed that Meeting to give him an Opportunity of com-

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municating to me the important Business that brought him here through such a vast Extent of Country; He then communicated to me the Design of his coming into this Colony; & that was to solicit a Confirmation of our Friendship & to desire a Commerce might be establish-ed between the Indians of the Cherrokee Nation & the Inhabitants of this Colony; and they promised if their Request was granted to clear a Road to fa-cilitate Trade & to protect the Inhabitants of Virginia in passing to & from their Towns & be accountable for any Loss they may sustain; & they promised in Case of a War with France, that they would be always ready to assist us; and after consulting with the Council, I acquainted him that this Government would always endeavour to cultivate a Harmony & good Correspondence between his Majesty's Subjects and our good Friends the Cherrokees, & that he might depend upon all due Encouragement being given to the Inhabitants that shall be inclined to trade with them for our mutual Benefits, and as a Pledge of our Friendship & good Wishes that a lasting Peace & flourishing Trade may be established between us, I made them a Present of two Hundred Pounds.

There is a Case I am obliged to communicate to your Lordships to be laid before his Majesty, which relates to a Fine of twenty five Pounds Current Money, that

I have stayed the Execution of, until his Majestys Pleasure shall be known. Last June was twelve Months at a Court of Oyer & Terminer John Sparks a Youth [possq] was indicted for/assaulting & endeavouring to rob a Man upon the High Way, & was then found guilty, & adjudged to be imprisoned for a twelve Month, & fined in the Sum of twenty five pounds, and to give Security for his good Behaviour for seven Years. This Judgment if the Person had been of Age, would have been just & adequate to the Crime; & if the whole Punishment could have been inflicted upon him I would not have alleviated it in any Measure, but as the Case happens, the Judgment in its Consequence (if the Fine is to be satisfied) must fall upon his Father, who has eight Children, & is a Man very unhappy in his Circumstances, and who, besides his having been obliged to distress his Family to support his Son in Prison, has met with great Losses, especially by his House being burnt not long since. These Circumstances render his Case truly pitiable, & will I hope induce his Majesty to remit the Fine.

[I beg leave to remind your Lordships of what the late President wrote to you in Relation to the Land Law pass'd by our General Assembly, which cannot take Effect until his Majestys Assent is obtained, it will be unnecessary to give your Lordships the Trouble of

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a Repetition of those Reasons, which induced the As-
-sembly to make the Alterations in the Law, as they
have been transmitted to you already.

I have the Honour to be with the
greatest Regard and Esteem
your Lordships most obedient
and most humble Servant.
Lewis Burwell

Endorsed. Virginia. / Letter from Coll° Burwell / [illegible]
President of the Council & Com-/mander in Chief
of Virginia / to the Board, dated y^e 21.^st of / August
1751, / containing sev^l / particulars relating to / the
present State of this / Colony, & transmitting /
Rec^d nov^br 30.^th } 1751.
Read March y^e 11. } 1752. / W 63. / 4 papers / 2 of 2 / mention-
-ing a Map & Book / and / sev^l Papers transmitted, when
there was / only y^e / following paper receiv'd herewith / viz^t

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To the Honourable Lewis Burwell Esquire Presi-
dent of his Majesty's Council and Commander
in Chief of Virginia.

Honourable Sir,

Having received your Honour's Commands to give an Account of the Bounds of this Colony, of our back Settlements, of the Lands towards the Mountains and Lakes, and whether or no any Foreign Nation has ever encroached on the Bounds of Virginia, I humbly lay before your Honour the following Remarks.

After several Attempts for settling English Colonies on the Coast of North America, a Charter was obtained from King James the first bearing Date April the 10th 1606, by which the Bounds of Virginia were the Lati-
-tudes of 34 and 45 Degrees North and two Companies were permitted to settle a Colony each within the said Bounds, care being taken that they should not inter-
-fere with one another. But by this Charter only one hundred miles Square in the main Land, and the Islands within an hundred Miles of their Coast were granted to each Colony.

In the Year following in Consequence of this Charter a Colony was seated within the Bay of Chesa-
-peak on the River Powhatan, now called James River, and James Town was built, which we have ever since been in Possession of.

[p 1bv] /In the Year 1609 a new Charter was obtained for the said Colony, in which all the Lands, Countries and Territories were granted situate, lying and being in that Part of America called Virginia from the Cape or Point Comfort, two hundred miles Northward, and two hundred Miles southward along the Sea Coast; and all that Space and Circuit of Land lying from the Sea Coast of the Precinct aforesaid up into the main Land throughout from Sea to Sea, West and North West, and also all the Islands lying within one hundred Miles along the Coast of both Seas of the Precinct aforesaid.

[... Comfort is the North Point of the Mouth of James River in the Latitude of 37°.

And if a doubt should arise about the meaning of any Expression in this or the former Charter it was to be taken in Favour of the Colony.

Since that Time out of these Bounds have been taken by several Grants part of Carolina, all Maryland and part of Pensylvania and New Jersey, for two hundred miles northward from Point Comfort will extend beyond the North Cape of De la War Bay.

Carolina is not bounded westward but by the Pacific Sea, which Boundary may be claimed as far as two hundred miles south from Point Comfort by King James's second Charter to Virginia, and that will be about the Latitude of 34°, the South Limit of the first Charter before mentioned. It is divided from Virginia by a West Line from

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/Currotuck Inlet, three hundred and thirty six miles [p. 365]
of which have been run and marked, which is about
six Degrees of Longitude

Maryland is divided from Virginia by a Line, which in the Year 1668, by Commissioners from both Governments was run and marked across the Peninsula on the East side of Chesapeak Bay, opposite to the mouth of Potowmack; by that River from the mouth to the Head Spring, and thence by the Meridian of the said Spring to the South Limit of Pensylvania.

Pensylvania is bounded Westward by a Meridian five Degrees of Longitude from De la War River.

The present Bounds of Virginia thereare, On the East, the Sea Coast between Currotuck Inlet in the Latitude of 36° and 30' and the Maryland Line before mentioned, which is about the Latitude of 38°; On the North, the Bounds of Maryland, and Pensylvania, as far as they extend and thence a Northwest Line drawn from a Point of the Sea coast, which is two hundred Miles North from Point Comfort, to the Pacific Ocean; On the West, the Coast of that Sea from the End of the North west Line aforesaid to the Latitude of Currotuck Inlet, and on the South that Parallel of Latitude, the Islands within one hundred Miles of the Coast of both Seas of the Precinct aforesaid being included.

These Bounds take in a large Part of the Lakes, and all the Head Branches and Springs

[p366]/ of Missisippi.

By a third Charter dated march the 12th. 1611-2 the Islands between the Latitudes of 30° and 41°. north and within three hundred Leagues of both Coasts of Virginia were granted, but this was chiefly design-ed to take in Bermudas our right to which never has been disputed.

For Proof of the Bounds see M. Stith's History of Virginia and the Appendix

Monsieur de la Sale was the first French Man, that discovered the Missisippi, who in the Year 1682, with Monsieur de Tonti and others from Montreal tra-velled through the Nation of the Iroquois, called now the Six Nations, to a Nation of Indians named Isli-nois, living on an, east Branch of Missisippi, of the same name with the Nation, but he called it Seignelay.

On this River he built a Fort, which he named Lewis, according to Joutel's Account, but Father Henne-pin calls it Crevecœur.

Monsieur de la Sale went down this River to the Missisippi, and down it to the Mouth, which he found to be in the Bay of Mexico. He then returned by Canada to France, and Obtained from the King Ships and Men in the Year 1684 to discover the Mouth of the Missisippi by Sea, but he missed it, and landed on the Continent to the South west.

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/From thence he made some journeys into the Country [p 36 of] sheet 2
to look for the River, but was murdered by some of
his own men without finding it.

Monsieur Joutel, from whose Journal I have this information, with some others pursued the Design of look-ing for the River, and of making their Way to Canada. They came at last to the Mississippi and went up it and the River Islinois to Fort Lewis, where they arrived Sep-tember the 14th 1687, at which time there was a French Garrison in the Fort, commanded by Monsieur de Tonti

This Fort by the Map annexed to the Journal, appears to be south, at no great distance from Lake Islinois. And it cannot be far by Monsieur Joutel's Account of the time it took them in going to, and returning from that Lake; for they came to the Fort September the 14th staid there some time to refresh themselves, and to get Neces-saries for their Journey to Canada, and when they came to the Lake, they waited five Days on account of bad weather before they embarked, and afterwards were obliged to put back, bury their Goods and Provisions, and returned to the Fort October the seventh.

In the next Spring they set off from the Fort March the twenty first, and got to the Lake the twenty ninth, though they met with great difficulties in the way.

This Fort therefore must be in Virginia. Monsieur Joutel says, that he could not tell the Latitude of it, for

[p 168]/ want of Instruments, but I rather think it is suppress'd that it might not appear from their own shewing to be in Virginia: for who can think that French Officers, and a Garrison should live there without knowing the Lattitude pretty nearly, if not to exactness?

An Expression in the Bookseller's Preface seems to favour this Conjecture. The Words in the English Translation are these Viz — "One of those whom I desired to peruse this Manuscript, has a little polished it according to the Orders I received.

Of a like nature is the avoiding and Mention of Virginia in the French Kings Grant to Monsieur Crozat which in the English runs thus — "We by these Presents signed by our hand have appointed and do appoint the said Sieur Crozat solely to carry on a Trade in all the Lands possessed by us, and bounded by New Mexico, and the Lands of the English of Carolina — but further on the Mississippi is mentioned as high as the Islinois, and Misouris and Ovabache to the heads, which Rivers are in Virginia.

For Confirmation of these Things see Monsieur Joutel's Journal of the last Voyage performed by Monsieur de la Sale with the Prefaces and Introduction; and the French King's Grant of an exclusive Trade to Louisiana to Monsieur Crozat dated September the 14th. 1712 printed at London in the Year 1714 having been translated from the French just before published at Paris.

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/In the Year 1742 one John Howard received a [pstay] Commission from our Governour to make Discoveries west: ward, and with four or five others set out from the Branches of James River, and came to the new River. There they made a Boat with Buffaloes Hides, and went down, till they found the River impassable on account of Falls.

Leaving it they travelled south westerly a con: siderable way to another River, which proved to be a south Branch of the new River, for they made them another Boat and went down to that River, and with it to the Allegany River.

The River Allegany heads with Susquehanah, and the Water of the Lakes, and running southwesterly receives the Streams from the Allegany Ridge that way, as the New River coming from the South does those southward, and where they meet, they compose the River Ovabache, named by the French St. Jerome. These head Branches spread over a large Country in Pensylvania, back of Maryland, through Virginia, and in Carolina.

Howard and his men proceeded down this River a long way, by their reckoning above eight hundred miles to the Missisippi, and went down it a great way till they were sur: prised by about ninety men, French, Indians, and Negroes, were made Prisoners, and carried to New Orleans.

They set out from the Branches of James River March the 16th. came to Allegany May the 6th. to Missisippi June the 4th. and were taken July the 2d.

[p 370]

/ In all this time and large tract of Country they had seen nobody till they were taken, but about fifteen Indians in several Companies, and they too were chiefly, if not all of the Northern Nations.

From which I conclude that the Country between our Settlements and the Missisippi is uninhabited, or at most has only some inconsiderable Indian Villages

That there are no Indian Nations living in it, is owing to the strength and disposition of the Six Nations, who at this time make Incursions on the Catawbas living in North Carolina, meerly for the sake of killing them; traversing on foot for this purpose a Country of the extent of eight or nine Degrees of Latitude.

John Peter Salley, one of the men, who went with Howard, in his Journal mentions three French Towns on an Island in the Missisippi above the Mouth of Ovabache, but this as well as his Account of the Salt Work, and Lead Mine, he had from information after he was taken; for they did not go up the River, and the Men, who took them, came from that Settlement in a Fleet of small Craft guarded by an armed Schooner, because the Cherokees and other Indians at War with the French sometimes intercept them on the Missisippi.

Monsieur Joutel in his Journal takes notice of a Salt Spring, which his Indian Guides shewed him between the Mouths of Ovabache and the River Islinois; and that, I suppose, is the place, where the French make Salt.

These French Towns, Salt Work, and Lead Mine must be in Virginia.

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Howard and his men had been confined a long time [p.37.] sheet 3
at New Orleans, when after the French War broke out, he, and
one or two of them were shipped for France, but in the Voyage
were taken by an English Ship, and carryed to London where,
I suppose, he gave a fuller account of his Expedition than
I can collect from an imperfect Journal.

At last the rest of them made their escape out of Prison
and through great difficulties got to South-Carolina, and from
thence to Virginia, where they are now living.

John Peter Sulley in his Journal says – "We were told
"by some of the French, who first settled there, that about
"forty Years ago, when the French first discovered the Place,
"and made an Attempt to settle therein there were pretty
"many English settled on both Sides of the River Mississippi,
"and one Twenty Gun Ship lay in the River. What became
"of the Ship we did not hear, but we were informed, that the
"English Inhabitants were destroyed by the Natives by the Instiga-
"tion of the French. If this be true, it is most likely to be
known in England or Jamaica; and a Proof of it would give
the English a Right by Possession to the southern parts of the
River, as well as to the Northern by King James the Firsts Charter
to Virginia.

Though the French discovered the Mississippi in 1682,
they made no considerable Settlement, if any on it before
the Peace of Utrecht, as may be collected from the French
King's Grant to Monsieur Crozat, and is agreeable

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[p.78]/ enough to the account of the Inhabitants, who took their settling about that Time to have been their first Discovery of the Country.

See John Peter Salley's Journal.

Mr. Thomas Walker on behalf of himself and a Company of other Gentlemen, who have a Grant of Land on the Waters of Mississippi, went last Year with five Men to discover the Country, and look for fit Places for Settlements. He was out some Months, discovered and named several of the Rivers westward of the Allegany Ridge; and built an House on Cumberland River, as is noted in the Map; but he saw neither Indian, or white man beyond our own Settlements, which is a further Proof, that the Country is not inhabited.

The Virginia Settlements have been greatly extended within the last thirty years, for before that time there were few Inhabitants above the Falls of the Rivers. At present the Country is not only well peopled as far westward as the Blue Ridge of Mountains, but beyond it even to the Allegany Ridge, that is to the head Springs of all our Rivers which run into the Atlantick Ocean, the south head Branches of Roanoke being excepted, which are but thinly settled.

Beyond the Allegany or Mississippi Ridge on the New River and its Branches, and on the North

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/ Branch of Holston are seated about one hundred Fami- [p.373]
-lies, but the Settlements that way with proper Encourage-
ment will in a short time greatly encrease.

The Lands towards the Heads of the Rivers, and a great way beyond our Settlements are Mountainous, but there are fruitful Vallies, and much also of the high Land is exceedingly rich.

Mr. Thomas Walker Beforementioned went westward till he came into a flat Country, and could discover no more Mountains that way; and the Men who went with John Howard say that they saw on the Mississippi and it's large Branches more good Land, than they judge is in all the English Colonies as far as they are inhabited.

The Lands near the Lakes are unknown to the Inhabitants of Virginia.

There are no Indians either within or near the Bounds of Virginia, as far as I know, of any considerable Force, but the Cherokees living back of North and South Carolina, and the Six Nations in the Province of New York; and these, but more especially the latter have much decreased since our knowledge of them. Mr. Colden in his History of the Six Nations says, that they are now not above a tenth of the number, they were of, when they first waged War with the French of Canada.

This is a natural Consequence of their restless

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[page 4]/ and martial Spirit, who will hardly suffer a Nation of Indians to live within a thousand miles of them unmolested.

With the Cherokees Virginia never had any War, or League of Peace; but a Trade has been carried on with them for many Years to the content and advantage of both sides; and they never set up any claim to Lands in this Colony.

The Northern Indians have many times committed Hostilities within this Country, sometimes on the Wild Inhabitants, but chiefly on the Tributary Indians, and we have frequently made, what is bought Peace, though never at any great price. And indeed they never carried on a War against any of the English Colonies with that inveteracy, or national Consent, as they did against the French; and if there be any coldness between us at present, I suppose it proceeds from our backwardness in the last war to attack Canada, which they greatly desired.

The first Peace this Colony made with them was at Albany by Col: Coursey an Inhabitant of Maryland in the Year 1677, which, after some Breach made by the Indians, was renewed in the year 1679 by Col Kendal: and again by Lord Howard of Effingham then Governour of Virginia, who went himself to Albany in 1684.

By this Treaty the Indians were obliged not to come near the Heads; that is the Falls or upper Landings of the Rivers, and in their way to, and

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from the Southern Indian Nations were to keep near [p 575] sheet 4.
the foot of the Mountains.

This Peace was soon broke also, and Renewed by Col: William Byrd and Col: Edmond Jennings in the Year 1685.

The Indians had been ever since the Year 1684 in Possession of a Road by Treaty on the east side of the Blue Ridge, and frequently hunted on the Lands between the Falls of the Rivers and the Mountains; and, after the Country began to be seated that way, were troublesome to the Inhabitants. To remedy this Col Spotswood then Lieutenant Governour treated, and confirmed a Peace with them at Albany in the year 1722, by which they were obliged not to come to the eastward of the Blue Ridge, or to the southward of Patowmack River, and the Indians Tributary to Virginia were not to go to the westward, or northward of these Bounds

When we began to take up Lands, and set-tle beyond the Blue Ridge the Six Nations grew uneasy, thinking we had broke the Peace, though there was no Stipulation, that the English should not go over; but the Indians claimed the Land as theirs, and a Skirmish happened between a Party of them, and some of our Inhabitants. This brought on the Treaty of Lancaster in the year 1744, where the Honourable Thomas Lee Lately deceased, and William Beverley Esquires were Commissioners.

[p.276] / The Indians Title to the Lands being enquired into they claimed it as theirs by the right of Conquest, and enumerated the Nations, they had destroyd or carried away from the back parts of Virginia, mentioning it as a Thing notorious, which all the World knew; and they alledged it had cost them too much Blood to be parted with for nothing. The Commissioners then came to Terms with them, and for a Sum of Money, and a quantity of Goods they released their right, and acknowledged his Majesty's Title to all the Lands in Virginia, as it is now, or hereafter may be peopled or bounded.

The Conquests of the Six Nations extended as far west as the Mississippi as may be seen in Colden's History.

The Ohio Indians live, I suppose, on the River of that Name above the Mouth of the New River; for below or any where on the New River there are no Indians seated; and they must be subject to, or in Alliance with the Six Nations

The Catawbas are of a martial Spirit, but inconsiderable as to their numbers, having been wasted by a destructive War between them and the Six Nations.

In the Account of Howard's Expedition I have inserted some things gone out of Salley's Journal, in which I follow the information, I have personally had from Salley himself. I am Sir

Your Honour's most dutiful

and humble Servant

Joshua Fry [and 6]

May the 8th 1751

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[In Fry's hand]

Pensylvania is bounded westward by a Meridian [p. 377] five Degrees of Longitude from De-la-War River, which River and the Meridian of its head Spring is the East Boun:dary of that Colony

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These French Towns Salt Work & Lead Mine must be in Virginia; because the Mouth of Ovabache, is near our South Bounds, and our North Line takes in the head Branches of Missisippi.

Mr Colden in his History of the Six Nations says that they are now not above a tenth of the Number they were of, when New York was first Settled.

The Inhabitants of Virginia know nothing of the Indian Nations, that live among the Lakes, and west:ward of them, but from Books such as Coldens His:tory and others. I believe there is not any one so numerous as the Cherokees, or the Six Nations, but as beneficial Trade may be had with them, which, I suppose, at present is chiefly engrossed by the French at Missilimakinac, an Island in the Streights between Lake Islinois and Huron.

To be inserted between the two last Paragraphs.

[illegible]

[p 102] Endorsed Virginia. / An Account of y^e Bounds / of the Colony of Virginia, & of / it's back Settlements, & of y^e Lands / towards the Mountains & Lakes. / Dated the 8^th. of May 1751. / Compiled by M^r Joshua Fry, / as directed by the Honble Lewis / Burwell Esq^r President of His / Majesty's Council, & Comander / in Chief of Virginia. / Referrd to, in bd^o Burwell's Lett^r / dated y^e 21^st August 1751 /

Rec^d Dec^br 9^th } 1751.
Read March 11 } 1752. / W. 64. / 3. 1.

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C.D.S: 1387

A Brief Account Of the Travels of John Peter Salley [p. 28a] a German who lives in the County of Augusta in Virginia

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It may be necessary before I enter upon the particular passages of my Travels, to inform my Reader, that what they are to meet with in the following Narrative, is only what I retained in my Memory; For when we were taken by the French we were robbed of all our papers, that contained any writings relating to our Travels.

1740. In the year 1740. I came from Pensylvania to that part of Orange County now called Augusta; and Settled in a fork of James River close under the Blue Ridge of Mountains on the West side, where I now live.

1741/2. In the month of <u>March</u> 1741/2 One John Howard came to my house, and told me, that he received a Commission from our Governor to travel to the westward of this Colony as far as the River Mississipi, in order to make Discovery of the Country, and that as a reward for his Labour, he had the promise of an Order of Council for Ten Hundred Thousand Acres of Land; and at the same time obliged himself to give equal Shares of said Land to such men as would go in Company with him to search the Country as above. Whereupon I and other to men (Viz^{r})/ [sic] and Charles Sinclair [p. 28a] (his own Son Josiah Harwood having already joined with him) entered into Covenant with him. binding

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ourselves to each other in a certain writing and ac-
cordingly, prepared for our Journey in a very unlucky
hour to me and my poor Family.

1741-2 On the sixteenth of March 1742. We set off from
my House and went to Cedar Creek about five miles,
where is a Natural Bridge over said Creek reaching
from the Hill on the one side to the Hill on the other
It is a solid Rock and is two hundred and three feet
high, having a very large Spacious arch, where the Water
runs thro', we then proceeded as far as +Mondongachate
now called Woods River, which is eighty five Miles where
we killed five Buffaloes, and with their Hides covered
the Frame of a Boat; which was so large as to carry all
our Company, and all our provisions and Utensils with
which we passed down the said River two hundred and
fifty two miles as we supposed, and found it very Rocky,
having a great many Falls therein, one of which we com-
puted to be thirty feet perpendicular and all along sur-
rounded with inaccessible Mountains, high precipices, which
obliged us to leave said River. We went then a south
west course by Land eighty five Miles, where we came
to a small River, and there we made a little Boat,
which carried only two men and our provisions. The
rest travelled by / Land for two Days and then we [p.s16]
came to a large River, where we enlarged our Barge,
so as she carried all our Company, and whatever

+ The New River.

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Loading we had to put into her, We supposed that we went down this River Two Hundred and Twenty Miles, and had a tolerable good passage; there be-ing only two places, that were difficult by reason of Falls. Where we came to this River the Country is mountainous but the farther down the plainer, in those Mountains, we found great plenty of Coals, for which we named it Coal River, where this River and Woods river meets the North Mountains end, and the Country ap-pears very plain and is well Water'd, there are plenty of Rivulets clear Fountains and running Streams and very fertile Soil, from the mouth of Coal River, to the River Allegany we computed to be ninety two miles, and on the sixth day of May we came to Allegany which we supposed to be three Quarters of a mile, and from here to the great Falls on this River is reckoned four hun-dred and fourty four Miles, there being a large Spacious open Country on each side of the River, and is well watered abounding with plenty of Fountains small Streams and large Rivers; and is very high and fer-tile Soil. At this Time we found the Clover to be as high as the middle of a man's leg. In general all the Woods over the Land is Ridgey, but plain well timbered and hath plenty of all kind of Wood, that grows in Common with us in this Colony (excepting pine) the Falls mentioned above are three

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[p356]/ miles long in which is a small Island, the body of the Stream running on the North side, through which is no passing by reason of great Rocks and large Whirlpools, by which we went down on the south side of said Island without much Danger or Difficulty and in time of a Freash in the River, men may pass either up or down, they being active or careful, about twenty Miles below the Falls the Land appeared to be somewhat Hilly the Ridges being higher, and continued so for the space of fifty Miles down the River, but neither Rocky nor Stony but a rich Soil as is abovementioned. Joyning this high Land below is a very level flat Country on both sides the River, and is so for an Hundred and fifty Miles abounding with all the advantages mentioned above, and a much richer Soil; We then met with a kind of Ridge that seemed to Extend across the Country as far as we could view and bore North and South in Severn Miles, we passed it, when we found the Country level (as is mentioned before). but not having such plenty of running Streams, yet a richer Soil. - On the seventh day of June we Entered into the River Missi-sippi, which we computed to be five miles wide, and yet in some places it is not above one mile over, having in most places very high Banks, and in other places it over flows. The Current is not swift but easy to pass either up or down, and in all our passage we found great

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plenty of Fish, and wild fowl in abundance. – In the River Mississippi / above the mouth of *Allegany is [p.387] a large Island on which are three Towns inhabited by the French, who maintain Commerce and Trade both with the French of Cannada, and those French on the mouth of the said River. In the fork between Allegany and Mississippi are certain Salt Springs, where the Inhabitants of the Towns mentioned above make their Salt. Also they have there a very rich Lead Mine which they have opened and it affords them a Considerable gain. From the Falls mentioned above in the River Allegany to the mouth of said River is four Hundred fifty five Miles, from thence to the Town of New Orleans is one Thousand four Hundred and ten Miles, and is Unin-habited excepting fifty Leagues above New Orleans. It is a large Spacious plain Country endowed with all the natural Advantages, that is a moderate healthy Climate, sweet water, rich Soil, and a pure fresh Air, which Con-tribute to the Benefit of Mankind. We held on our passage Down the River Mississippi the second day of July, and about nine o' the Clock in the Morning we went on Shore to cook our Breakfast. But we were sud-denly Surprised by a Company of men Viz to the Number of Ninety, Consisting of French men Negroes & Indians, who took us prisoners an carried us to the Town of New Orleans, which was about one Hundred

* Ovabache

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Leagues from us when we were taken, and after being examined upon Oath before the Governor first sepr.ately one by One, and then Altogether, we were committed to close Prison, we not [p 318] / knowing then (nor even yet) how long they intended to confine us there.

During our stay in Prison we had allowed us a pound and half of Bread a man each Day, and Ten pound of pork p Month for each man. Which allowance was duly given to us for the space of Eighteen Months, and after that we had only one pound of Rice Bread, and one pound of Rice for each man p Day and one Quart of Beans for each man p Month, which allowance was continued to us untill I made my Escape. Whilst I was confined in Prison I had many Visits made to me by the French and Dutch who lived there, and grew intimate and familiar with some of them, by whom I was informed of the Manner of Government, Laws, Strength, and Wealth of the Kingdom of Louisiana as they call it, and from the whole we learned, that the Government is Tyrannical, The common People groan under the Load of Oppression and Sigh for Deliverance. The Governor is the Chief Merchant, and inhances all the Trade into his own hands, depriving the Planters of selling their Commodities to any other, but himself, and allowing them only such prices as he pleases.

And with Respect to Religion, There's little to be found amongst them, but those who profess any Religion at all, it's the

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Church of Rome. In the Town are nine Clergymen four Jesuits and five Capuchin Friers / They have like- [p.384] wise one Nunnery in which are nine Nuns. Notwithstanding the Fertility and Richness of the Soil, The Inhabitants are generally poor as a Consequence of the Oppression they meet with from their Rulers, neither is the Settling of the Country, or Agriculture in any Measure encouraged by the Legislature — One thing I had almost forgot Viz: we were told by some of the French who first Settled there, that about forty years ago when the French first discovered the place, and made attempt to settle therein, there were then pretty many English settled on both sides the River Missisippi, and one Twenty Gun Ship lay in the River, what became of the Ship we did not hear, but we were informed that the English Inhabitants were all destroyed by the Natives by the Instigation of the French.

I now begin to speak of the strength of the Country, and by the best Account I could gather I did not find, that there are above four Hundred and fifty effective Men of the Militia in all that Country, and not above one Hundred and fifty Soldiers under pay in and about the Town of New Orleans, 'tis true they have Sundry Forts in which they keep some men, but they are so weak and despicable as not worth taken notice of, with regard to the Strengthening of the Country, having in some of

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them only six men, in others Ten men, the strongest of
[page] all those places is at the mouth of Missisippi/ In which
are thirty men, and Fifty Leagues from thence is a Town
called Mumvell nine Leagues From the Mouth of a River
of the same Name in which is a Garison, that Consists of
Seventy Soldiers.

After I had been confined in close Prison above two Years, and all Expectation of being set at Liberty failing. I begun to think of making my Escape out of Prison one of which I put in Practice, and which Succeeded in the following Manner. There was a certain French Man who was born in that Country, and had some time before sold his Rice to the Spaniards, for which he was put in Prison, and it Cost him six Hundred Peices of Eight before he got clear, he being tired with the Misery and Oppression under which the poor Country People Labour, formed a Design of removing his Family to South Carolina. Which Design was discovered, and he was again put in Prison in the Dungeon, and made fast in Irons and after a formal Tryal, he was Condemned to be a Slave for Ten Years. besides the expence of seven Hundred peices of Eight. With this Miserable French man I became intimate & familiar, and as he was an active man, and knew the Country he promised, if I could help him off with his Irons, and we all got clear of the Prison, he would conduct us safe untill we were out of Danger. We then got a small file from a Soldier wherewith

* Mobile.

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to cut the Irons/and on the 25th Day of October 1744 we [p.sq.]
put our Design in Practice. While the French man was
very busie in the Dungeon in cutting the Irons, we were
as industrious without in breaking the Door of the Dun-
geon, and Each of us finished our Job at one Instant of time,
which had held us for about six hours; by three of the Clock
in the Morning with the help of a Rope which I had provided
beforehand, we let our selves down over the Bison Walls and made
our Escape Two Miles from the Town that night, where we lay close
for two Days. We then removed to a place three Miles from the
Town, where one of the good old Fryers of which I spoke before,
nourished us four Days. On the Eighth Day after we made
our Escape, we came to a Lake seven Leagues from the Town
but by this Time we had got a Gun and some Ammunition,
the next Day we Shot two large Bulls, and with their Hides
made us a boat, in which we passed the Lake in the
night. We tied the Shoulder Blades of the Bulls to small
Sticks, which served us for paddles and passed a point,
where there were thirteen men lay in wait for us, but Thro'
mercy we escaped them undiscovered. After we had gone
by Water sixty miles we went on Shore, we left our Boat
as a Witness of our Escape to the French. We travelled
thirty Miles by Land to the River/Shoktare, where our [p.sq.]
French man's father lived. In this Journey we passed Thro'
a Nation of Indians, who were very kind to us, and Car-
ried us over two large Bays. In this place we Tarried Two

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Months and ten Days in very great Danger, for search was made for us everywhere both by Land and Water and Orders to Shoot us when found. Great Rewards were promised by the Governor to the King of the Indians (mentioned above) to take us which he refused, and in the meantime was very kind by giving provisions and informing us of our Danger from Time to Time. After they had given over Searching for us, and we having got a large Periauguo and other necessary things for our Voyage, and on the 25th of January our French man and one Negro boy (which he took to wait on him) and another French man and we being all armed and well provided for our Voyage; we set off at a Place called the belle Fountain (or in English fine Spring) and Sailed fifty Leagues to the head of St. Rose's Bay. and there we left our Vessel and travelled by Land Thirty Leagues to the York Indians, where the English Trade. Then there were three with them. and there we stayed five Days. The Natives were to us kind and generous, there we left the two French men and Negro boy, and on the tenth of February we set off and Travelled by Land [page] up the/ River Biscaculfufa or Biscaculfufa one Hundred and thirty five Miles (passing several Indian Towns the [illegible] Natives being very hospitable and kind, and came to one Finlas an Indian Trader, who lives among the Ugu Nation. On the first of March we left Mr Finlas, and on the sixteenth we arrived at fort Augustus in the Province

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of Georgia. On the nineteenth instant we left fort Augustus and on the first of April we arrived at Charles Town, and waited on the Governor, who examined us Concerning our Travels &c. and he detained us in Charles Town eighteen Days, and made us a present of eighteen pounds of their money, which did no more than defray our Expences whilst in that Town.

I had delivered to the Governor a Copy of my Journal, which when I asked again he refused to give me, but having obtained from him a Pass we went on board of a small Vessel bound for Virginia. On the Thirteenth of April, the same Day about two of the Clock we were taken by the French in Cape Roman and kept Prisoners till eleven of the Clock next Day, at which time the French after having robbed us of all the Provisions we had for our Voyage or Journey, put us into a Boat we being twelve men in Number and so left us to the Mercy of the Seas and Winds.

On the fifteenth instant we arrived again at Charles Town and were examined before the Governor concerning our being taken/ by the French. We were now [p39.] detained three Days before we could get another Pass from the Governor, we having destroyed the former, when we were taken by the French, and then were dismissed, being in a strange Place; far from Home, destitute of Friends, Cloathing, Money and Arms, and in that deplorable Con-

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dition had been obliged to undertake a Journey of five hun-
dred Miles, but a Gentleman, who was Commander of a
Privateer, and then lay at Charles Town with whom we
had discoursed several times, gave to each of us a Gun
and a Sword, and would have given us Ammunition,
but that he had but little. On the Eighteenth Day
of April, we left Charles Town, the second time, and
travelled by Land, and on the seventeenth Day of May
1745 we arrived at my House, having been absent three
years Two Months and one Day, from my family, having
in that time by the nicest Calculation I am able to make,
travelled by Land and Water four thousand six hun-
dred and six Miles since I left my own House till
I returned Home again.

John Peter Salley.

A Copy.

Endorsed. Virginia. / A brief Account of ye Travels / of Mr. John Peter Salley, a German, / living in the County of Augusta in / the Colony of Virginia, to ye Westward / of that Colony as far as the River / Mississipi, between March 1741-2, & May 1745. / Referrd to, in Coll. Burwell's / Lett. dated 21 Augt. 1751. / Recd Decr ye 4th 1751. Read. March 11. 1752. / W.65. / 4. 2

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To the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of [p 4r 7]
Trade and Plantations

May it please your Lordships

In Consequence of the Indulgence granted me I have carefully perused the Copy of my Instructions as Governor of Virginia — in general, there cannot be any reasonable Objection formed against them; but, presuming that it is not forbidden me, I beg leave to submit to your Lordships an humble Intimation of what may possibly be esteemed no improper Addition.

The cultivating a good Understanding with the Indians ought to be the daily Care of every Governor on the American Continent, and is of the last Importance to Virginia — but as this Friendship is chiefly secured by annual Presents which the French have rendered customary and are very punctual in making, it seems quite expedient that somewhat certain should be fixed to support such Gratuities yearly on our Part.

The French have too much Policy not to persue with Ardor the obtaining an Ascendancy in the interior Part of America, and frequently spirit up the Indians to insult and disquiet our farthest inland Settlers — it has been declared to me by several Gentlemen in Virginia, not the less zealously attached to the established Church, that it is a very great discouragement to foreign Protestants setling on the Western parts of Virginia, and forming the only

suitable Barrier there, that immediately on their setting down in the Country they are reduced into Parishes, obliged to furnish Glebe build parsonage Houses & Churches, tho no Minister of the Establishment and few Members thereof ever go thither — A direction from Great Britain that such Restriction might be taken off these useful poor people, at least for some Time, would probably soon render the Frontier of Virginia as defensible, if not so populous, as a greater Latitude does that of Pensylvania.

[As disputes have arisen, and may arise, with regard to the Governors Fee for signing Patents and Grants of Land, it is extremely desireable that a setled Allowance for every 100 Acres should be ascertained here, or that it be recommended to the Council to settle such Fee for that Quantity on signing every Grant. It would be truly prudent also to restrain the Governor and Council from Granting exorbitant Quantities of Land to any One Person — A Practice notoriously injurious to the Inhabitants in general.]

I am

with the utmost deference & Gratitude

my Lords

Your Lordship's most obedient

humble Servant

Robt Dinwiddie

London August 1751.

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[p.49]

My Lord

The advanced Season of the Year, while it obliges me to hasten my departure for Virginia, deprives me of the long wished for Opperturnity of paying my most grate-ful Acknowledgements to your Lordship for the many In-stances of Indulgence and Protection you have honoured me with — As no change of Place or Circumstance can ever weaken the Sense I entertain of my numerous Ob-ligations to your Lordship, so I flatter myself that while I discharge the duties of my Government with Integrity and diligence, I shall live in your Lordships Remem-brance, and enjoy your Favour.

The Liberty allowed me of perusing my Instructions procuced the inclosed Memorial, which is humbly sub-mitted to your Lordship's superior discernment if the Ad-ditions proposed are approved I doubt not they will be speedily forwarded to me

I most sincerely wish your Lordship all im-aginable Felicity — and am

with the utmost deference & Gratitude

My Lord

Your Lordship's

most obedient

obliged hble servant

Robt Dinwiddie

London 10 Septem.r 1751.

To the Right Honble the Earl of Halifax

[D 222] Addressed To The Right Honble the Earl of Halifax

Endorsed. Virginia / Letter from Robert Dinwiddie Esqr / Lieut. Govr of Virginia, to the Earl of Halifax, / dated London ye 10th of Septbr 1751, inclosing / a memorial to the Board, proposing some Additions to be made to his Instructions / for the Government of that Colony / [relatin to Presents to the Indians / an Exemption of Foreign Protestants / from Parochial Regulations / the Establishmt of a Fee to the / Govr for Grants of Land. / Rec. Nov. ye 11th / Read March ye 11. } 1751 / W. 40. /

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Some Additions to the Accounts sent from Virginia, [page] concerning the Extent and Limits of that Colony, And the Encroachments that have been made upon it.

The first and Original Grant of Virginia was made to Sr Walter Rawleigh, by Queen Elizabeth, Mar: 25th 1584, which extended 200 Leagues every way from the place where he should settle.* How he made a Settlement first on the Islands that Lye on each side of the Entrance into Roanoak Inlet. in North Carolina, and then upon Roanoak Island a little within that Inlet. Those places lye in the Latitude 36° and consequently has blameless that Grant of the crown extended 200 Leagues North and South from thence, which makes 10 Degrees of Latitude, Allowing 20 Leagues to a Degree, as was Usual in those Days. The Extent of Virginia then by that Original Grant was from the Latitude 26°, to 46°. Thus Includes Baye Verte in Nova Scotia, and a great part of that Province; and Accordingly the French were drove out of it by Orders from Virginia in this, as being within their Limits.

* Hacklwyt's Voyages Vol: 2d. 253.

But this Grant reverted to the Crown upon the Attainder of Sr Walter Rawleigh, and all our present Proprietary and Charter Colonies were granted Out of it.

The first Grants made out of it were the two

mentioned in the Memorial from Virginia, which were made to a particular Company in 1606, and 1609, under which the present Colony was Settled. Their Grant extended west from Sea to Sea, and 200 miles each way North and South from a place calld Point Comfort. This is a place well known in Virginia, that lies about four or five miles north of the Capes, which by the observation of Our Mariners is in the Latitude 37°: and Consequently 200 miles north from that, (Allowing 60 miles to a Degree, as was Always done at that time,) extends the Northern Bounds of Virginia 3°, 25' of Latitude North from Point Comfort, that is, to the Latitude 40°. 25', According to that Grant and Charter.

But Altho' the Present Colony was settled under that Grant, Yet it is Imaginid that it does not hold under it at present. For the Company of Virginia, to which that Grant was made, was afterwards Dissolved, their Charter revoked, and their Grant reverted to the Crown in 1624, By this means Virginia became a Royal Colony, or holds Immediately under the Crown. It is Intirely in the Crown there to Settle the Bounds of Virginia, and to extend them or Confine them to any Place that shall be thought most proper and Convenient, so as not to Interfere with the other Grants that Border upon it.

These Grants are; 1°: That of Carolina which Limits Virginia on the ~~the~~ South in the Latitude 36°. 30', And as far

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as it shall extend Westward in that Latitude 2° Maryland Limits it on the North by the River Potowmack, as far as that River extends Westward. 3° West of the Head of Potowmack River / Virginia Borders upon Pensylvania, [illegible] which extends only five Degrees of Longitude West from Delaware River. How far that may be is not yet Determined. According to the Different ways of Reckoning those five Degrees of Longitude, either from the Head of Delaware River or from the lower parts of it at Newcastle or by a Line run Parallel to the whole River by which three Different ways the Limits of Pensylvania I see are laid down by Different People; According I say as Pensylvania shall be bounded by One or Other of these Lines, its Western Limits and Extent will be very different and nigh a Degree of Longitude more or less; which is still to be decided between the Crown and the Proprietor

Beyond these western Bounds of Pensylvania, where ever they may be fixt, the Extent and Limits of Virginia are entirely Undetermined to the Northward. Here the two Royal Colonies of Virginia and New York meet and joyn it together, the Bounds between which have not been Set tled. And seem not to have been thought of by Either.

But as there is some prospect of their Extending soon to those Bounds, as it would be very much for the Interest of the Crown and Safety of Our Colonies that they should, it may be proper perhaps to fix upon some

Convenient Boundary between them, or at least to ascertain the Property of those Lands to some One or Other.

Now the most convenient Boundary here between Virginia and New-york seems to be Lake Erie. That is a noted Landmark that lies about midway, between the Center of the two Colonies and runs a great way between them. The Southern side of that Lake is generally reckoned to be in the Latitude 41°, and Consequently but a very little way from the Northern Bounds of Virginia aforementioned which are in Latitude 40° 25'. and by both those Colonies, together with Pensylvania, having an Interest and Property on that Lake, it might be secured by them, and Prevented if Possible from falling into the Hands of the French, who are now extending their Settlements and Strengthining their Fortifications upon it.

This perhaps may be the more necessary to be determined, Least whilst those Lands remain in Suspence between the Different Colonies, And do not properly belong to either, they may be Neglected by them all, and the French may thereby have an Opportunity of taking Possession of them, as happened in the like Case on Lake Champlain and Crown Point.

But in Order to Judge what may be the most proper and Convenient Bounds of those Countries, it may be Necessary to Consider the Geography and Extent of them. They

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Extend to the River Missisipi, the distance of which has not hitherto been determined. By the Accounts of Bulley and Howard sent upon that Discovery from Virginia, they make the Road they travelled from the Mountains of Virginia to the Missisipi, to be 1600 Miles. But whatever way they might have travelled the Distance of that River from our Colonies is not nigh so great as either they would make it, or even as it is made in all our Maps and Other Accounts, which Lay it down at Least three or four Degrees of Longitude too far West:

This we learn from some late Observations of the Longitude made by the French upon the Missisipi, Compared with those that have been made upon the East Coast of North America, which pretty Nigbly determine the Breadth of that / Continent to the Missisipi. From these Observations (Page 4.) it Appears that the Missisipi is Distant from the Capes and Sea Coast of Virginia 900 Miles due west, in the Latitude of 38°, where it receives several Large Rivers from our Colonies.

This Extent of Country the French would divide between them and as, from the Heads of the Rivers that fall into the Atlantick Ocean on one Side, and into the Missisipi on the Other side, which last they Layclaim to, by Virtue of the Settlements they have on that River, which they Imagine give them a Title to all its branches, And all the Countries they Extend over.

Now the largest of these Rivers that fall into the

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Atlantick Ocean on Our side is the River Potowmack be-
:tween Virginia and Maryland, the Head of which
they make our Limits to the Westward. By the best Ac-
counts we have of the Length of this River Potowmack, and
particularly by the Surveys of Lord Fairfax's Territories up-
:on it, it does not Appear to Extend above 200 Miles at
the most due West from the Sea Coast or Capes of
Virginia. This deducted from 700, the Distance of the
Missisipi from the same Coast, Leaves 500 Miles for the
Distance of the Missisipi from the Head of Potowmack
River, or at least from the Meridian of it. This shows
the Proportion between the Claims of the French and
what they Assign the English in North America, which
is as 2½ to 1.

The Rights and Titles to these Claims is not so much the subject of the present Enquiry, as it is Other-:wise well known. The French Claim them only by Virtue of a few Settlements they have made on the Missisipi. This they Claim by Right of the first Discovery the first Possession, and Grant from their Sovereign. But in all three of these it might be easy to show, and has been Already shown* that the English were before them, even upon the Missisipi.

*See Louisiana

1° The Missisipi was first discovered by the English in the year 1678, which gave occasion to M. La Salle to undertake the Discovery of it afterwards.

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2° That River was Included in the Grants made to the Company of Virginia in 1609; in that made to S? Robert Heath in 1630; and in the Grants made to the Proprietors of Carolina; Whereas it was only Granted by the King of France to M? Crozat in 1712, and taken Possession of in his Name by M? La Salle in the year 1683. 3? And the English were found in Possession of the Missisipi, where the French first went there in 1698, for which reason they call the Banks or Reach of the River below New-Orleans, where they found our Ships, the English Reach to this Day.* This was likewise told Salley by the present Inhabitants.

* See Charlevoix

Besides these the English have a much better and later Claim to those Territories, from a purchase of them from the Native Proprietors and lawfull Owners of them, who sold this their Property to the Colony of Virginia in 1744. All those Lands back of Virginia belonged to the Indians of the Six Nations, as Appears from the Possession which they [illegible] alone had of them. This is Confirmed by several Accounts of the French themselves, who tell us, that this Country was formerly held by a numerous Nation of Indians, called Chaouanons, who had among other Possessions fifty Towns on the River Ohio in the midst of this Country, but that these People were

at last totally Subdued, and Incorporated with the Six Nations in the year 1672, after a War that had lasted between them upwards of four score years.* Since that time there have been no Other Natives nor Possessors of this Country, "they being part of our Nations, "and their Lands at our Disposal," Say the Six Nations at the Treaty of Lancaster in 1744, which we find to be true by all other Accounts. They had therefore a just Right and Title to those Lands, which they sold and made over to the Colony of Virginia at that time.

* J. Gabriel Lettres Edifiantes & Curieuses. T. 12

Charlevoix Hist. N. France

These Rights and Titles are a sufficient Authority to take Possession of any part of that Country, which it is Imagined will only secure the Property, and make good the Title to it. It will be of more Consequence then to know, what Possession has been taken of this Country within the Limits of Virginia, into which both parties seem now to be Extending their Settlements, by which we may see the Encroachments that have been made upon it.

The only Encroachment mentioned in the Memorial upon that Head from the Colony, is the Fort of Crevecœur, built by the French upon the River Illinois in 1680; which was but of little Consequence, and Short Continuance. But ever since that Fort was built, the French have had overall Settle-

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·ments in that Country which they Call the Colo·
·ny of the Illinois. Their Settlements here are the
places they call Peniteoui, and le Rocher, upon
the River Illinois. Below these, upon the missi·
·sipi, they have Several other Settlements in the
same Country. It was here, upon the River
Theaseagy, that they found the Mines they talkd
so much of, upon the Faith of which they Es·
·tablishid the Famous Missisipi Company in 1719.
since that time they have had severall small
Settlements hereabouts, at the places they call
Cahokies, Fort Chartres, and Kaskasquies. These are
only trading Factories among the Indians, Sup·
·ported by small Garrisons in each, Except at
Kaskasquies, where there are some Villages of the
French, on a River of that Name in the Latitude
38°, 39'.+ All these are within the Limits of Virginia,
Altho' a great way West of our Settlements there, as
will more particularly Appear from our Map.*

/Below Kaskasquies, the French have never had [p. 033]
any Settlements on the Missisipi by their Accounts,

+ See Charlevoix H.N. France

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* These are the places mentioned by Bailey in his Jour·
·nal where the French make Lead and Salt, which all that
Country is known to Abound with. And is said to contain
many Sorts of Mines. Here likewise they make Stuffs from
the Wool or Hair of their Buffaloes finer, says Charlevoix,
than from English Wool.

'till we come to their Colony in Louisiana. Their highest Set
:tlement there is at a place call'd Kappa, Among the Akansa
Indians, On the West side of the River. This is in the Latitude
34°, upon the Borders between North and South Carolina,
and Consequently out of Virginia. That is only a Trading
Factory likewise among the Indians, about 400 miles,
from the mouth of the Missisipi. They are said to be well
Settled there, so as to have secured the Country, only (about
250, or 300 miles from the mouth of the Missisipi, to a
River that falls into it from the Country of the Chicasaws,
Called the River of Mason

Between the two places here mentioned, Kappa and Kaskas
:quias, which are nigh 500 miles asunder there are no Inhab
:tants by all Accounts, either upon or nigh the Missisipi.
I have examined a person worthy of Credit, who lived fif
:teen years at Tanassee among the Cherakee Indians, where
they knew of no Inhabitants from thence to the Missisipi,
which they reckon 200 miles and upwards; if it was not now
and then a few Straging Indians. I have likewise a Jour
:nal of Conrad Weiser to the Ohio in 1749, where the Natives
Informed him, there were no Inhabitants from thence to the
Missisipi, which they reckoned to be distant about 600 miles.
These are Agreeable to all the Accounts and Relations of the
French Writers.

The French indeed set down in their Maps two Forts
they Pretend to have had on these Unoccupied Parts of the

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mississipi, which Popple likewise keeps up in his; to wit, Old Fort as they call it, on the Fork of the Mississipi, where the River Ohio falls into it, and Fort Prudhomme in the Country of the Chickasaws. But these were only Encampments of Mr. La Salle and others in going down the Mississipi, instead of any lasting Possessions or Settlements.

The most Important place in this Country is the Fork of the Mississipi, which is in the midst of those Unoccupied and Unpossessed Parts of it. Here three large Rivers that proceed from our Colonies, to wit, the River of the Cherakees, the Ohio, and Wabache, meet in one, and fall together into the Mississipi in this Place. These Rivers extend over a Country at least 500 miles Square, and afford a Passage and Navigation over it into the midst of Our Colonies from this Place. This is perceived and well known to the French, as Appears by their Relations,* But they are here so Exposed to the Incursions of the Cherakee Indians, that they have not yet Attempted to secure this Important Post, Altho' there is all reason to believe, that they will not neglect it long. Whether it might be Expedient for us to prevent them, and seize it before them, is very doubtfull. Our Settlements are a great way from it, and could not well Defend

* Vid. Charlevoix Tom. 6. P. 189.

.it, actulst it would no Doubt Alarm the French very
much. On the other Hand, when they come to Settle
at this place All our back Settlements in Virginia,
will be very much exposed and lye quite Open to them.
[P.634] / These are the Settlements of the French; Our Settle-
ments again Extend a Considerable way into this Coun-
try on the back of Virginia, and have encreasd very
fast for the time they have been made. It was not till
the year 1714. that a passage was first found over the
Mountains, to which Discovery all those Settlements are
Owing. before that Our People were Afraid of the Indians
in those parts (who were all carried off by the Six Nations
about the beginning of this Century) so that they had
not extended above 100 miles from the Sea-Coast. About
the year 1730 they began to settle beyond the mountains,
And since that they have extended their Settlements thro
all those Mountainous parts, to another Ridge or Chain
of Mountains Calld the Allegany Mountains, nigh 250 miles
due West from the Sea Coast. Beyond that they find a
pretty large River, calld Wood River, or new River, a Branch
of the River Ohio, that falls into the Missisipi, upon which
there are about 100 Families Settled. Beyond this they have
Penetrated 150, or 200 miles farther West, and about 500 miles
from the Sea-coast, where they find a Level Champain Coun-
try, And have begun to make some Settlements in it upon
the Head of a River which they call Cumberland River.

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This Settlement is about 200 miles from the Missisipi, as nigh as we can Guess, and Directly Opposite to the above mentioned Post at the Fork of it. But the mouth of Cumberland River, where it falls into the Ohio, is not above 50, or 60, miles from that Post on the Missisipi, as nigh as we can Judge; reckoning a due West Course in all those Distances.

These are the back Settlements in Virginia; In the Other Colonies they are hardly Settled to the Mountains, and not at all beyond them. These back Settlements then in Virginia are naked and Defenceless on every side. On the South they have the Cherakee Indians, and on the North the Ohio Indians and Six Nations, who are both our Friends and Allies; without which those Settlements could never have been made, and cannot Subsist. On the west they are Exposd to the French at the Fork of the Missisipi Above mentioned.

The people who Settle those remote parts are Chiefly Germans and other Foreigners who remove thither for want of Room in the Other Colonies. In New York they are hemmed in by the French and Indians; And in Pensylvania by the Mountains that are Generally very barren, To which the Lands are Chiefly if not all granted. So that Foreigners who yearly remove to those Colonies, Now Generally go from thence to those back parts of Virginia, where there is a Large Extensive Country Entirely

uninhabited, And many Tracts of Land that are very Rich, which are now become the Chief Inducement that those Foreigners have to Remove to Our Colonies.

These Settlements are Chiefly in the Middle and Southern parts of Virginia; In the Northern parts they have none at all, as far as I am Informed, any where [pass.] / beyond the Mountains, notwithstanding the large Grant made to the Ohio Company there. But here the Country is peopled with Indians upon the River Ohio, And some few of Our People Chiefly from Pensylvania are Settled among them.

This appears to be the most Important Post of any Perhaps in all the Inland parts of America, And the Chief Barrier and Security of all our Western Frontiers. Upon this Account it may be Necessary to give a more particular Description of it, which we have from the Journal of Weiser to this place in 1749. And the Account of the French, Compared with their late Maps and that of the Governour of Pensylvania; which all Agree as far as relates to the following Situation of this place.

The River Ohio rises on the East end of Lake Erie, not far from Niagara, and the Fortifications of the French there. From this it's source it runs thro' Pensylvania, at the foot of the Mountains for about 150 Miles, towards the Mountains of Virginia. There two Rivers fall into it, from Virginia, which lead into the midst of that Colony, by an

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Easy passage through the mountains, and Communication with the Branches of Wood River, upon which Our back Settlements are Chiefly made. from this the Ohio bends North-west directly Almost towards Lake Erie, where it receives two Other Rivers that rise within a few miles of the Borders of that Lake, and fall into the Ohio Opposite to those that proceed from Virginia. These Rivers afford a Water-Carriage from Niagara and Lake Erie into all our back Settlements, and down the Ohio to the Mississipi and the Bay of Mexico. Two Other Rivers again proceed from the West End of Lake Erie, and fall into the Ohio not far from the Mouth of Wood-River in Virginia, whichare as convenient to the French Settlements at Le Detroit, as the abovementioned are to those at Niagara.

Upon the Bend of the Ohio Abovementioned, and the four Rivers that fall into it at that Place, the Indians are Chiefly seated. Their chief Town or Head-Quarters is upon the River that proceeds from Lake Erie and not far from it, so as to be very much Exposed to the French.

The number of these Indians is pretty Considerable. I have seen two Lists of them delivered to Our publick Interpreter, One by the Six Nations, and the Other by the Ohio Indians, in which the six Nations reckoned no less than fifteen Different Nations of Indians that depend upon them South of Lake Erie; All of which except the Ohio Indians are now Chiefly in the French Interest.

This we have Insisted upon more particularly on Account of a Letter of the Governour of Canada to the Governour of New York very lately, in which he lays Claim to all those Territories, and pretends a long and Uninterrupted possession of them by the King of France; which possession he pretends to have renewed by a Body of five Hundred men sent there in 1749, by Order as he says of the Marquis de Galissonière. What possession he means I cannot tell, and beleive they never had any other. But [possession] That they Appear to have been up the Ohio in 1729, and might have taken possession of it in the name of the King of France: when it was said they surveyed the Western Frontiers of all our Colonies, and soon after took possession of Oronoo Point.

But whatever Possession they might have had, there is no doubt but that they will take possession of this place upon the first Opportunity. This was their Design in sending such a force here, even after the Declaration of the late peace. There is no place in America perhaps of greater Consequence to them, nor so fit to Accomplish their Designs, as this post [illegible] the Ohio. Their Design of joining Canada to Louisiana, and thereby surrounding all our Colonies, so as to be Able to prescribe Limits to them all, is well known; And all their proceedings have ben so many regular Approaches towards this point in View. Which they seem now prepared to put in Execution. This they have found of such Conse-

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·quence, that they have Always kept up this Connec·
·tion and intercourse between Canada and the Missisipi
by way of the great Lakes and the River of the Illinois,
which is not less than 1000 miles farther about than
the River Ohio. This River leads directly from the One
of those Colonies to the other, and is the Streight Line
between them. It heads nigh to Niagara, where they
are Settled and Strongly fortified. They have a passage
to it by Water from Lake Ontario up the River Canada, An
other from Niagara across Lake Erie, and a third from
Le Droit; at all which they are well Settled and fortified.

On the other Hand, this River is separated from our
Colonies by severall Ridges of Mountains, which make it
of Difficult Access from them. The two proprietary Colo
nies of Maryland and Pensylvania, terminate hereabout,
and have little or no Interest upon this River so as to
Induce them to Secure it. The most Important post upon
it Abovementioned, which seems to Command the greatest
part of it, is not yet Determined to what Colony it belongs,
if any it seems to be in Pensylvania, which by Disclaiming
the Use of Arms is none of the most likely to maintain such
a post Against an Enemy, that will Dispute it so Warmly
with them in all Appearance. There is none left then but
Virginia to secure this place, and there our people seem
rather to push their Settlements to the Southward and Ne·
·glect this their Chief Barrier.

If these things are duly considered, there Appears to be the greatest likelyhood of this place falling into the Hands of the French, who seem to be Superiour to us here notwithstanding our Supposed Strength in North America. They marcht 500 men to the Ohio Immediately after the peace, which is more than we could well do from all our Colonies.

The particular Force of the French hereabouts is not so well known, but it is Imagined it Ought not to be Neglected. Their Settlements and new Fortifications at Niagara, and <u>Le Detroit</u>, back by those at Crown Point, are well known. The best Account I have seen of these is from a Gentleman worthy of Credit who travelled all over those northern Colonies both of the French and English very lately, and resided for some time among the French at Crown Point and Niagara [p 419] / with which he was well acquainted.

He Informed me, that since the late Warr the French have Settled a new Colony as they reckon it, at the Streights Between Lake Erie and Huron, called by them <u>Le Droit</u>, where they have had some Settlements ever since the Year 1701, when they seized that place directly contrary to the Treaty they then made with the Six Nations to whom it belongs. Here they have a fine Country, and a good Climate, much better than any in Canada. This induces many in Canada, and most new Comers to remove to that place.

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The Disbanded Soldiers are likewise Settled there at the King's Expence, after they have served for a certain Number of Years in Canada. This makes a great Concourse of the French about Niagara, who are daily passing and repassing that way from this Colony to Canada. Niagara is the greatest Security of this Colony, and for that reason they have Strengthned that Place by a new and Regular Fortification. The Number of the French here was not known but they were said to Encrease very fast.

It is by spreading them from Niagara and Detroit, that the French are most likely to Encroach upon our Colonies and Disturb our Settlements hereabouts. It was here that they seized and made Prisoners of the four men from Pensylvania. And this new Colony will at least secure to them the River Wabache, if not the Ohio likewise, which is another Course they have from Canada to the Mississipi, Directly across those Western Parts of Virginia

The security and Possession of all those Countries it is imagined depends Entirely upon the Indians, and a proper Management of them, in which the French seem to Outdo all our people in America. They take the greatest Care to secure the Interest of those people by the Strictest Regulations of their Trade with them, Whilst I do not understand that we have yet made any Regulations Hardly at all in Our Trade with the Indians here upon the River Ohio: but our People from Virginia

and Pensylvania, who are Entirely unacquainted with the Indians and their Customs, are Suffered to go among them in Order to make the most of them. The Consequences of this have been, that in the Year 1749, the Indians seized and Imprisoned the Traders, and threatned to murder them; whilst the Traders complain as much of the Usage they meet with from the Indians. Such Proceedings will soon Occasion a Rupture with the Indians, Unless some Care is taken to prevent them. It is entirely owing to such Abuses and Frauds among the Indians and our Traders, that the Nation has lost its Interest so much among them, and is obligd to be at such an Expence to maintain it. Whilst the French on the other Hand daily gain ground upon us merely by their good Management in this Respect, by which I am well Informed that they now look upon the Six Nations as their own.

[p.48]

/ It was from an Insurrection of the Indians, Occasiond partly by the Abuses of our Traders, and partly by the Instigation of the French, that we lost the Fort of Ulbama in Carolina, the most Important Post that we were in possession of there, which the French seized, and thereby secured an Extent of Country nigh 300 miles East from the Mississipi. They have only to play the same game here, and Stir up the Indians, which will soon drive all our People out of these and the Western Frontiers of all

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our Colonies, And leave the French in Possession of them; which will secure them a Country East of the Missi-sipi that is twice as large as all that we are pos-sessed of in North America, besides a still larger Ex-tent of Territory West of that River.

Not to mention the other Consequences of this, Great the Superiour Power that it could not fail to give them, it will secure to them the Rice and Tobacco Trade, by the same means as they have gained the Sugar Trade. The reason why they have hitherto made none of those Commodities in their Colonies in North America, is, that all the Lands they have been possessed of will not produce them. Canada is a barren Mountainous Country, and their Possessions on the Mississipi have been little better than Sandy Desarts, that Extend nigh 200 Miles up that River, which will hardly produce the necessaries of Life, and far less any of those Commodities. This is the reason of the small progress the French have hith-to made in North America, joind to their perpetual Wars with the Natives, whom they have now Subdued and gaind to their Interest. But all the Country from their present Set-tlements on the Mississipi to the Lakes of Canada is One of the Richest and most fertile Countries of any in North America by all Accounts, which is now Entirely open and clear to them. Here they could not fail to Outdo us, both in the Rice and Tobacco Trade. For it is well known, that

those Rich and Fresh Lands will produce twice or thrice as much of either of those Commodities, Especially Tobacco, as our Planters can make upon their Plantations that have been worn out with them, which will soon give them the Advantage in making them, joined to the other publick Encouragements that are said to have been given them. These Views have already set them about making Tobacco in the Country they have lately gained from our Allies the Checasaws, the Only Lands they have had that will produce it. Unless we can prevent their progress here then, which it is Imagined might be done, by Supporting our Interest among the Chucasaws and Bhaictaw Indians; and by securing the River Ohio, it is to be Apprehended that they may outstrip us as much in the Rice and Tobacco Trade as they have done in the Sugar Trade.

Besides, our Colonies are Entirely naked and Defenceless on every side, and it is Imagined we can only preserve them so, as we have hitherto done, by keeping the French out of them, which can only be done by securing the River Ohio. That seems to be the Grand point in View at present between both parties, where [page] our force is weaker and / more divided than in any part of America perhaps, which was chiefly the Occasion of this Account.

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If we may be allowed to give Our Opinion of what may be necessary to be done upon those Occasions, it is briefly as follows.

1°. To settle the Bounds and Limits of the Different Colonys in those Western parts, so that the Property and Title to the Lands may be Ascertained.

2°. To make the Ohio Company Lay off their large Grant in those parts, and make the Settlements Agreed upon Until that is done, no Others can well take a Grant for any Lands thereabouts, for fear of being Ejected by that very Extensive one that was granted before them

3° That like Grants of Smaller Tracts of Land were made to Others upon the same Terms with that of the Ohio Company, and all who will settle in that Country were Allowed a Grant free from Quit rents and other Charges for a certain number of Years, to Encourage and Enable them to make Settlements in such remote and distant parts, it is the Opinion of those that are best Acquainted with it, that the Country on & about the River Ohio would soon be peopled and Secured — The most proper parts to Limit those Free Grants to, for the Security of Our Colonys, seem to be Wood River in Virginia, and all the River Ohio above it, with the Country between them.

4°. To Establish a Trading Factory and proper Fort among the Ohio Indians, Such as is at Oswego; and to make all the Colonys concerned in it, particularly Virginia, Maryland and Pensylvania, Unite and join together in Supporting it, and

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maintaining their Interest and Alliance with those Indians.

But as these and the Western Frontiers of all our Colony's North of Virginia Depend Entirely upon the In-dians of the Six Nations, and as they have all an In-terest in them, since they have extended their Bounds to their Territories, they ought All to Unite together to maintain a joint Interest among them, in Opposition to the Influence the French have lately gained over those people.

[p. 000] Endorsed Virginia. / Some Additions to y^e Accounts / sent from Virginia, concerning the / Extent & Limits of that Colony, and / the Encroachments that have been / made upon it / Rec^d from Mr. Michell / Rec^d. April y^e 14.^th 15 / Read April 15 } 1752. / W. 72 /

H. 13.

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[pass]

my Lords,

(I have the Honr to acquaint you of my arivall here the 20th of Novr the day following I called the Councell, took the Oaths &c. to Qualify me for the discharge of my Duty of Lieut Govr of this Province.

I have been agreeably received by the people in general, & they apear to be well satisfied on my apoint-ment to be their Govr and I shall Study to perform my Duty agreeable to my Instructions.)

I have Issued Writts for the Election of Burgesses to meet the 25th of febry and I shall take the proper care to transmit Your Lordships a Copy of the proceedings of the Councell & assembly, and the other papers directed in my Instructions; We have had a very Severe Winter, with a hard Frost for six weeks, which has put a Stag-nation on all bussiness

His Majesties kind present to the Six Indian Na-tions, is not yet delivered, and as they desire it may be sent them to Loggstown on the Ohio; I have by advice of the Councell apointed two Comissrs to deliver it to them.

These Indians I hear make some objections to the Treaty of Lancaster, they say they do not under-stand Pen & Ink work, and that their Interpreter did not do them Justice. but I shall give the Comissrs in Command to Insist on that Treaty, and on a Set-

·lement on the Ohio, agreeable to his Majesties late Grant.

I have been Informed by letters since my arrivall that many irregularities, even murders & Robberies have been committed by the Traders among the Indians, & I have reason to think these people are of great prejudice to the generall Intrest, & how to redress it at present I do not know, for to aproint Majistrates on the Ohio, these people dispute, the Authority of this Province, as most of the Traders belong to the Collonies to the North·ward of us.

The Council here agrees with me in Opinion that nothing can effectualy be done, till the Line between this Dominion and that of Pensylvania be run Its then conceived that after their Boundaries are fixed agreeable to their Original Charter, That all the [illegible]/Lands to the Westward thereof. will belong to the Crown and in Consequence will be under the Jurisdiction of this Goverment. If so its humbly Conceived that after the Line is so run, we shall be able to Regulate the Indian Trade, more Solidly atach them to our Interest. and un·doubtedly will greatly increase His majesties Quit Rents.

If your Lordships should be of this Opinion this Coun·try will be much Oblidged if youl please to lay it be·fore his majesty, and Obtain his Gracious Order for Choosing Comissioners & Surveyors to have it soon done. All which is most humbly Submitted to Y[illegible]

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much Superior Judgment. And I am with very Sincere Deference

Your Lordships

much Oblidged & most Obed.t

Humble Servant

Robt Dinwiddie

Williamsburg

Virginia

20th Jan.y 1752.

To the Right Hble Lords of trade.

[p. 160]

Endorsed Virginia / Letter from Robt Dinwiddie Esq.r / Lieut Gov.r & Comander in Chief of Virginia / dated at Williamsburg ye 20th of Jan.y 1752, / acquainting the Board, that he arriv'd there / the 20th of Nov.br last, & had taken the Oaths / to qualify himself for the discharge of his / Duty as Lieut Gov.r of that Colony. / Rec.d April the 14.th 1752 / Read July 16.th / W. 76. / Without any Paper. /

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[p. 47]

Williamsburg Virginia 6th. Octr. 1752.

My Lords

By this Ship I transmit to Yr Lordships a Duplicate of the Laws passd here last Assembly, for His Majesty's Approbation; as also the other Papers agreeable to my Instructions which I wish safe to Yr Hands. And in that Box, I also send the Copy, of Report of the Comissrs that delivrid his Majesty's Present, to the several Nations of Indians, at the Logs Town on the Ohio, to which I beg to be referrid.

I beg leave to observe, that the Twightwees, a large Nation of Indians to the Westward of the River Ohio, have taken up the Hatchet, (as they term it) against the French & the Indians in Amity with them; that is, they have declard War against the French, & their Allies, & that they solicited the Friendship of the English, & the Nations of Indians on the Ohio; as this Application was made before His Majesty's Present was divided the Comissrs (I think) prudently, laid aside part of the Present, for the Twightwees, which was much approvd of, by the other Nations of Indians, there at Logs Town, & they sent two Gentlemen with that Presents, to be deliverd to the Chiefs, in the Name of His Majesty the King of Great Britain.

C.O.5:1327

This Nation of Indians lie a great way West of the Ohio, upon the Lake Erie, they & their Allies can bring into the Field, as I am informid, at least 10,000 Men, & much more numerous than the Six Nations, & all their Allies. It is in the Power of the Twightwees to stop, & prevent the French having any Intercourse between Mississippi & Canada. They have Towns on the North West & South West, of the Lake Erie, where the French are oblig'd to pass, in their Going from Canada, to the Southward. The Gentlemen that carried the Present, are not yet returnid, when they do I shall write You more fully on this Subject at present, I will do all in my Power to make a confirm'd Peace with that Nation of Indians, but that must be done by Presents; & as they are now at War with the French, they will be the easier prevaild on, to come into Amity with the British Nation.

I am endeavouring to procure a true Acct. of all the Nations of Indians, to the West of our Settle-
[ments] ments & their/Numbers, which when I have obtaintd, shall transmit the same to You.

I assure You, ever since Arrival, I have been close-ly Employd in settling the Affairs of this Dominion, in proper Order, the first Step, was that, of the Co-mission of the Peace, the Number of Justices on my Ar-

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:rival, amounted to very near One Thousand which I have reduced, by the Advice of the Council to 325, which is sufficient Number for that Duty; the residue will be of Service to the Colony, in other Stations. Many of our Counties had no Officers for the Militia, I therefore thought it better to give out new Commissions to each County, so as to have our Militia in good Order, which I hope in a short Time to perfect for we are a very open extensive Country, without any Fortifications of any Consequence; for the above reasons I hope Ys Lordships will ex·cuse my not giving You the State of this Dominion agreeable to my Instructions but shall as soon as possibly can, comply with that Order, & every other Duty of my Appointment —

Before I left London, I applyd to Ys Lordships for Ys Opinion & Liberty to charge a Fee on affix·ing the Seal, & Signing Patents for Land, agreeable to the Usage & Customs of all the Govts on the Con·tinent of America as I had not the Honr of the Opinion of the Board, on this Head, I laid the Affair before the Council here, who unanimously agreed, that such a Fee was Just & Reasonable, & therefore gave their Opinion, that a Pistole, for affixing the Seal, & Sign·ing each Patent for Land, was very reasonable. This Fee is much less than the neighbouring Govts

charge. however I am therewith well Satisfied & only beg Yr Approbation thereof, by a Letter; the Minute of Council on my asking their Advice, & Concurrence, in this Affair, I enclose to Yr Lordships. I am with great Deference & Submission

Right Honble

Yr Lordships

Most Obedt &

very Hble Servt

Robt Dinwiddie

[p 502] Endorsed Virginia. / Letter from Robt Dinwiddie Esqr Lieut Govr of Virginia to / the Board, dated the 6th of / October 1752, giving an acct / of the present State of Indian Affairs, / & of the Steps he has taken for the / better Govt of the Colony & desiring / their Lordship's Approbation of his / taking a fee of one Pistole for / signing & sealing a Grant of Land, / pursuant to the Advice of his Council. /

Recd Janry yt 2d } 1753. / W. 89. / 6 Octr 1752. 2.
Read Janry 12 }

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Williamsburg Virginia the 18th Decr. 1752 [Post.]

My Lords

Inclosd You have Copy of my last dated 6th Octr. to which I beg to be referrd, I send by this Opportunity the List of Shipping, entrid Inwards & Outwards from Lady Day, till Michaelmas 1752 in this Colony.

I also herewith transmit to Your Lordships the Account of His Majestys Quit rents for the Year 1751. Ballance due to the Crown Eight Thousand, & Eighty Three Pounds, Eighteen Shillings & Five Pence as also the Receipt of the revenue of Two Shillings p Hogshead, ending 25th Octr 1752 Ballance thereon, Nine Thousand, Two Hundred & Fifty Pounds. Eleven Shillings & Eleven Pence these Accounts formerly were transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury, & to the Secretary of State but from the late regulation, directing the Governors to correspond with the Board of Trade; in all Affairs relating to their Governments in America, I hope I am right in transmitting the above; to the Lords of Treasury, & Your Lordships.

I must beg leave to observe to You, that the Two Shillings p Hogshead, is a revenue laid, raisd, & appropriated for pay the many Charges & Emergencies of this Government, & that there is to [be] brought to the Debit of this Account, many considerable Articles

not yet furnishid, as the repairs of the Governors House, several Charges & Presents to the Indians, which will greatly reduce the above Ballance.

w/ Since my last Letter to Your Lordships, Mr. William Trent who was sent from the Ohio, (by the Commissioners from this) to the Twightwees, with part of His Majestys Present for that Nation; returnid some time since, & enclosid I send Your Lordships a Copy of his Journal there, & back to this Government, by which Your Lordships will please observe the Risques he run, & the miserable Condition he found these poor People in, their Town taken, & many of their People killd by the French & Indians in Amity with them, & many of the English Traders ruind, being robbed of their Goods some kill'd and others carried away Prisoners, & all this, as I am informid, is under the Conduct of the French from Canada, or New Orleans on the Mississippi, the Indians having declard to our Traders, that the French promis'd to give them One Hundred Crowns for every white Scalp they bring them, there are no other white People trading there, but the English Subjects, & the French, so it's obvious they would encourage the Indians to Murder our Traders in cool Blood; (Scalping is cuting the Skin round the Head & by the Hair drawing it off quite to the Eyes,) The French Traders from Canada,

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have met / our Traders in the Woods, & robbid [p. 332] them of all their Skins & Goods: they have ap-plied to me for Protection & Power to make re-prisals, which I by no means would grant, as we are at Peace with the French, but I pray Your Lordships Directions how to behave on such Applications for the Future; as I think the British Subjects are under great Oppression & Severities from the French Traders in their villanous Robberies /.

And till the Line is run between Pensyl-vania & this His Majesty's Dominion so as to ascertain our Limits I cannot apoint Magistrates to keep the Traders in good Order as the Pen-sylvanians disput the right of this Govern-ment, to the River Ohio.

Since the Arrival of Mr Trent as above, the Twightwees have sent me Thomas Burney Express, who brought me a Belt of Wampum, a Scalp of one of the Indians that are at War with them & in the Interest of the French, with a Calmute Pipe, (being an Emblem of Peace with those they send it to) & two Letters Copy thereof I have enclos to Your Lordships they are of and old Style, but are copied litterally as I receivd them —

I dispatchd Burney back to them with a

Belt of Wampums; as the Season of the Year will not admit of sending them any Supplies have assurd them in the Spring. I would send them & the Six Nations their Friends & Allies, Twenty Barrels Gun Powder, One Hundred small Arms, & some Cloathing &c.

These Nations are very Powerful, & of great Consequence to all our Settlements on the Continent; the Twightwees & the other Nations contiguous to them & in Friendship with them, I am told, can bring into the Field Ten Thousand fighting Men, as they are now joind in strict Friendship with the Six Nations of Indians. I think it will be of great Service, to confirm them to our Interest, as they will be a great Protection to our back Settlements to the Westward & they are able from their Situation to hinder an Intercourse of Trade between the French Settlements of Canada, with that of the Mississippi behind our Colonies, & our Indian Traders assure me, there never was a Time so propitious for the British Colonies, as now, to secure these People in our Interest, & to encourage the Settling the interior Parts of this Dominion, but this cannot be done without considerable Presents to them. Therefore I would humbly propose, that One Thousand Pounds from the Quitrents, should be invested

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in Goods, agreeable to the enclosd Sketch of Goods suitable for them, Copy thereof have sent to Mr. John Hanbury, if it should prove agreeable from that Fund to grant the above Sum, he being a proper Person to purchase & ship the Goods & this Colony will be at the Charge of forwarding the Goods to them which will be a very great Expence; The last Present cost this Dominion Twelve Hundred Pounds this Money to deliver it, & indeed if His Majesty [illegible] should be graciously pleasd to give these poor People the above Present out of the Quit rents, it will be in a Manner only lending the Money, for from their Protection. I doubt not in seven Years, the Quit rents will increase above One Thousand Pounds p. Annum, as many People will take up Land when they are assurd of the Friendship of the Indians to the Westward of our Settlements, & I know no Method of geting their Friendship but by Presents & the Thousand Pound proposd, will be but a Trifle when divided among the many different Nations.

If Your Lordships should agree with me on this Head, I hope for Your Interest & Application in obtaining it, & I am of Opinion it should be done immediately, otherways it will be of no great Consequence

or so much wanted as at this Period of Time.
I have this Affair so much at Heart, for the Bene-
fit of Great Britain, & the Plantations, & the great
Advantages I foresee, in cultivating a firm Al-
liance & Friendship with these Nations of In-
dians.

That if the Present be sent out as propos'd,
I will go & deliver it to them in Person, as I
am told such a Thing will be of essential Ser-
vice & most agreeable to them, by being present,
I would fain hope & expect to confirm them strong-
ly to the British Interest.

I must observe to Your Lordships, that the French
have already built, & actually continue to build Forts
from Canada quite to the Mississippi, & that not
far from our back Settlements, this String of Forts
not far distant from each other, will in Time much
annoy our back Country; the Twightwees have de-
clared their Resolution to destroy all those on Lake
Erie, which if they do, & we settle so far back, I
doubt not from our Numbers, to make good our just
right to these Lands—

There came here a deserter from the French, I
prevail'd with him to give me an Account of their
Forts Men &c. which I have enclos'd You, but I can-
not think the French have so many Forts, & such a

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number of Forces, particularly regular Forces, as this Person asserts, tho' the Man offerd to take his Oath to the Truth of it, but from this Informa-tion, I think it's full Time we should build some Forts of Defence.

[The Indians are fond & solicitous, that we should build some Forts on the Ohio &c.ª & I am of Opinion it would be a very proper Step: in that Case, we shall want some small Cannon, Carriages, & Powder &c.ª proportionable, to make a Be-ginning Twenty or Thirty three Pounders would do. If this meets with Your Lordships Approbation an Order to the Ordnance would soon furnish them, which I doubt not We may obtain, not being of any great Value. And the Indians on the Ohio, have spoke a word from a River that runs into the Ohio, to the Head of Potomack River in this Dominion, with a Land-Carriage only of Eighty Miles, which will be of great Use to our Settlers & Traders, as also / for the Conveying our Cannon to proper [p. 632] Places on the above river.]

Some time since the Emperor of the Cherokees. His Empress, & only Son, two of His Generals, & Attend-ants came to this City, they said they had come through Briers, Thickets & great Waters, to see me. I bid them welcome, & assur'd them of civil Enter

tainment His Errand I found was to cultivate a Friendship, & encourage a Trade from this Govern: ment to His Nation. I told him it was too great a Distance from this, as He had come 400 Miles, & recommended to Him to continue their Trade with S? Carolina, which is within 100 Miles of his Nation but He gave me to understand there was some Uneasiness, & Disputes between Him & the Governor of S? Carolina, I advis'd Him to make up these Differences & live in Friendship with that Colony for the Future, & I would use my Interest with the Governor to establish the same. I told Him, I had not Power over our Traders to direct them in their Comerce, but would acquaint them of the Friend: ship, Protection & Encouragement he was pleas'd to promise them—

I order'd for Him Empress, Son, Generals, & Attendants, some fine Cloths, & a handsom Present, they went away highly pleas'd, & fully determin'd to keep up strict Friendship & Fidelity with the British Nation in General, & this Government in particular.

My Lord: I fear the Length of this Letter may be troublesom to You, but the Matters contain'd therein appear to me so essential to the British Nation, & His Majesty's Colonies on this Continent, that

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I could not properly abreviat it, & if it appear in the same Light to Your Lordships, I hope I shall be excus'd, at same Time beg leave to assure You, while I have the Honour to Preside here, my chief Aim shall be to promote the Interest, Trade of Great Britain & to encourage the Settling our Back Country. With great Gratitude & Truth I acknowledge the Hon I have had of Your Countenance & Patronage, & remain most Sincerely

Right Hon^ble

Y^r Lordships

much Oblig'd & most

Obed^t Hble Servt

Robt Dinwiddie

P.S. I have just now rec^d Y^r Lordships Letter of the 7: June, in regard to the Revisal of my Instructions, as it will require some Time to be exact on that Head, I shall in a short time write Y^r Lordships fully thereon.

[paper] Endorsed. Virginia / Letter from Robt Dinwid-die / Esqr Lieut Govr of Virginia / to the Board, dated at Wil-/liamsburg the 10th of December / 1752. relating to Indian / ~~Affairs &c & transmit-~~ / ~~ting sevl~~ / ~~Accounts, viz.~~ / the present / State of that Province with / respect to the ffrench and / Indians, & transmitting / Recd Febry 28th. / Read March 9. / 1753. /

W. 92. / 9

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To the Honble Robert Dinwiddie Esqr [pmsq]
His Majestys Lieut Governor & Comander in Chief
of the Colony of Virginia—

May it please Your Honour

In pursuance to Instructions which I re
ceivd from the Honble Coll: Joshua Fry. Coll:
Lunsford Lomax & Colo: James Patton Your Hon
ours Commissioners, appointed to deliver His Ma
jesty's Present to the Indians, at the Logs Town,
to proceed with a Present to the Twightwees. An
Account of that whole Affair I beg leave to lay be
fore You, which will appear in the following Sheets
I am

Your Honours
most Dutiful &
Obedient Servant
William Trent

June the 21st 1752 We left Logs Town
25th We met a white Man, who had been thirteen Days
from the Pick Town, he informid us that the French
Indians had been there, & that twenty five Families
of the Picks or Twightwees, had gone back with them
to the French.
29th We met a Mungo Man callid Powell, who had
been there just twenty Days from Fort D Quesne, & ten

Days before he left the Fort, Three Hundred French & Indians had set off either to perswade the Twightwees back to the French, or else to cut them off.

29th We got to Muskingum, 150 Miles from the Log Town, where we met some white Men from Hochocken, who told us the Town was taken, & all the white Men killd, the young Shawnesse King having made his Escape & brought the News —

July the 2d. We reachd Hochocken, where we met with William Ives, who passd by the Twightwee Town in the Night, he informd us, the white Men's Houses were all on Fire, & that he heard no noise in the Fort, only one Gun fired, & two or three Hollows —

3d We got to the Meguck, where we heard much the same News, which made us conclude to go to the lower Shawnesse Town with the Goods, that we might know the Certainty.

4th We arrivd at the lower Shawnesse Town, where the Indians receivd us very kindly, with the Firing of Guns, & Hooping & Hollowg according to their Customs & conducted us to the long House (the Council House) where after they had given us Victuals, they enquird the News, we told them the next Day we would let them know every Thing; then Thomas Burnyeat Andrew McBryer, the only two Men that escapd, when the Town was Attackd, came to us, & told us, that 240

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French & Indians, on the 21st June, about nine o'Clock in the Morning, surpriz'd the Indians, in the Corn-fields, & that they came so suddenly on them, that the white Men, who were in their Houses, had the utmost Difficulty to reach the Fort; Three not being able to get to the Fort, shut themselves up in one of the Houses, at this Time there was but Twenty Men & Boys in the Fort, including the white Men. The French & Indians having taken Possession of the white Men's Houses some of which was within ten Yards of the Fort, they kept a smart Fire on the Fort, till this Afternoon, a Had taken the three white Men, who had shut themselves up, in one of the Houses, though they had plenty of Arms & Amunition in the House, they could not be prevaild upon, by the white Men & Indians in the Fort, to fire a Gun, though they encouraged them as much as possible, but as soon as they were taken, told how many white Men were in the Fort. The French / & Indians in the Afternoon let the Twigh[p.551] twees know, that if they would deliver up the white Men that was in the Fort, they would break up the Siege & go Home, after a Consultation it was agreed by the Indians & Whites, that as there was so few Men, & no Water in the Fort, it was better to deliver up the white Men, with Beaver & Wampum

to the Indians, not to hurt them, than for the Fort to be taken, & all to be at their Mercy. the White Men was deliverid up accordingly, except Burny & Andrew whom the Indians hid, one of the white Men that was wounded in the Belly. as soon as they got him, they Stabid & Scalpid, & took out his Heart & eat it, upon receiving the white Men, the deliverid up all the Indian Women they had Prisoners, & set off with the Plunder they got out of the white Mens Houses, amounting to about Three Thousand Pounds, they killid one English man, & took six Prisoners, one Mingoe, & one Shawnese, killid, & three Twightwees, one them, the old Pianguisha King, callid by the English Old-Britain, who for his Attachment to the English they boild, & eat him all up.

y^d Scarunyate with some more of the Six Nations, came to us in the Morning, & askd us if we would go with them, in order to bring the remaining Twightwees, this Way; we told them that we would, then we went to the long House, & shewd them our Belts & Speeches, with each Belt. Then the Shawnesse that had been at the Twightwees produced the Wampum they brought, on a large black Belt, with a Scalp tied to the End of it, with this Speech.

Brothers. We have struck the French, & we expect

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that all Nations in Alliance with us, will do the same.

The next was a String of black Wampum, from the Captains and Warriors of the Twightwees, to the Capts & Warriors of all Nations in Alliance with them, letting them know that they put their Women & Children under their Care, that is as much, as, they expect, that they would all assist them, & that they had not forgot the League be twixt them.

[p 552] The next was a Large white Belt that the Six Nations had sent them, upon their first being Friends which was to let them know, the Situation they were in was bad, & that they should move from the Fort, with with (six) their own People, or the six Nations, whoever should come first, that they might be in a Place of Safety, but back with the French they never would go, they also let them know, that in the Time of the Battle, the French & Indians callid to them, & told them they were Dead, whether they killd them or no, for the English & Six Nations would put them all to Death, upon which they made them this Answer. You are Liers, You have killd of us all, & we'll be revengd.

July 12th We left the lower Shawnese Town, with twenty two Men, & Boys, Whites & Indians, instead of

above an Hundred which we expectd, occasiond by a Quantity of Liquor coming to Town, the Chief we had, were Six Nations—

19th We lay about twenty Miles this side the Pick Town, before we took up, we heard three Guns, we sent some young Men out to discover who they were, but they returnd without finding any Body, about Midnight, some of our People that were awake, heard a Hollow, & two Whistles, they waked us, & we lay awake the rest of the Night, with our Guns in our Hands—

20th We sent two Men off in the Morning, to view the Town, they met us about five Miles on this side the Town, & told us, that it was deserted, & that there was two French Flags flying; we went to the Town, unloaded our Horses, & turnd them into the Cornfields, & hoistd the English Colours, we sent out People to track which way they were gone; they found where two Men the Day before had been siting in the Cornfields, which we suppose to be some of the Enemy watchg the Fort, they found the Peoples Tracks down the Creek, one part of of which had taken through the Woods, for the lower Shawnesse Town, & the rest, had gone towards their own People; We got Water in the Fort, & securd two of the Fort Gates, the others we left open, [pass] for our/ People to go in, & out at, a little after Dark,

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we heard three Guns fird along the French Road, upon which we sent four young Men out, to scout about the Edge of the Woods, to see what they could discover, & the rest of us kept awake all Night, at the Fort Gate, with our Guns in our Hands.

21st In the Morning, we tyd up part of the Skins that were left in the Fort, & lent the Man, who the Skins belongd to, our riding Horses to bring them off; we sent some People out along the French Road, but they returnd without discovering any of the Enemy, they found blew Jacket, & a Shirt Stabd in 6 or 7 Places, all Bloody, which we suppose belongd to some of the Indians that was killd, about Noon we set off upon the Peoples Track down the Creek, we went about seven Miles, & then took up, in order to kill Meat, having no Provisions, but what we killd—

29th We reachd the Shawnesse Town, after a very tire: some & tedious Journey, having then carried the Goods between six & seven Hundred Miles, the Weather, the Hotest that ever was known in these Parts, many of the Indian Dogs droping dead as they were Hunting. the Runs & Creeks were so dryd that we were almost Perishd for Want of Water, having travelld one Day two & twenty Miles without a Drop, after we had refreshd ourselves, we went to see the Twightwees,

& found that the young Pianguisha King, Mushequ
nockequa, or the Turtle, two more Men, Old Britain's
Wife & Son, with about a Dozen Women, & their
Children, were come this Way—
August the 4th When the six Cherokees were coming
into Town the Shawnesse sent for us, to the Place
they had made to receive them, after we had
been there some Time they hoisted a Suit of French
Colours, which the French had given to Tuscarora
I got up, & told them, that I look'd upon the hoist
ing them Colours, as an Affront to His Majesty
the King of Great-Britain, & as I was do? the King's
Business, I could hear no Councils under them,
upon wch M. Croghan & myself got up, & went away.
[p.494] As soon as an Indian / call'd the blew Shadow, un-
derstood it, he struck them; & throw'd them away as
far as he could throw them—
Brothers the Twightwees. We present You with
this String of Wampum, to wash away the Blood, & to
take away Grief from Your Hearts — We gave a String
of black & white Wampum. —

The Six Nations then spoke to the Twightwees.
Brothers the Twightwees. We present You with this
String of Wampum, to wipe away Your Tears, that
You may see clearly what we, & Your Brothers the
English, are going to say to You.

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Gave a String of black & white Wampum.—

The Six Nations spoke again to the Twightwees Brothers the Twightwees. We present You with this String of Wampum, to clear Your Hearts, & open Your Minds, that You may understand rightly, what Your Brothers the English are going to say to You — Gave a String of white Wampum.

Brothers the Twightwees. We must now inform You, that Your Brothers the Delawars desired us to remember the Treaty made betwixt us, the Six Nations the Shawnesse, Wayandotts & themselves with You & they desire that You would go down, and brighten the Chain, & renew the Friendship already made betwixt us, & they further desire the English, & the Six Nations, to put their Hands upon Your Heads, & keep the French from hurting You, & to advise You not to listen, or hear what the French says to You.

Brethren

You joinld in a Covenant Chain withus, Your Brethren the English, & the Six united Nations of Indians, & their Allies three or four Years ago. The King of Great Britain Your Father has now sent us very Large Present of Goods to the Sayd Town, to be divided amongst his Children. As you could not come thither, we have taken Care to send You part;

We join with the Six united Nations of Indians
[p 555] / in advising You to stand fast in the Chain
of Friendship, which You have already taken
hold of, & assure You of the Friendship of the
Government of Virginia, under the Direction of
the Great King Your Father on the other side
the Water.

We gave a Belt of Wampum.

The Twightwees made the following Speech, with
a Beaver Blanket with a green painted Spot in the
Middle.

Brothers

We perceive that Your Country is all smooth,
& clear like this Blanket, & that Your Hearts are
good, & the Dwellings of Your Governors, are like
this green painted Spot in the Middle of the
Blanket, which represents the Spring in its Bloom

Gave the Beaver Blanket

The Six Nations then produced a large Belt, which
the Twightwees had sent to all the Nations in Alliance
with them, with the following Speech

Brothers We are very sorry that our People were
so polish as to deliver the English out of the Fort,
to the French, & their Indians, but as our People
first consulted the English in the Fort, & it was agreed
that it was better to deliver them up, (which we did

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with Beaver & Wampum, to the Indians not to hurt them) - than all to be killid, & we desire all our Friends, to speak to our Brothers the English, & to intercede with them, not to desert us, but send their Traders amongst us, & strip our Women & Children

Shew'd the Belt.

The Six Nations made the following Speech to the Twightwees, with a Belt of white Wampum, in favour of themselves & the English.

Brothers

We desire You to be strong, & to hold fast the Chain of Friendship, concluded between us, You, the English, & we desire You not to mind what [illegible] the French & their Indians, may say to our disadvantage, for You have now once more come amongst us, & You now see, what some of Your own People, that lived the French, told You, that we should put You to Death if You came among st us, in all Lies. You have now an Opportunity of seeing that we are still Your Friends, & of being assurid from our own Mouths, that we shall always remain so, & we would have You mind what Your Brothers the Delawars shall say to You, for they have been long acquainted with the English, & know their Hearts.

Gave the Belt

Then the Twightwees produced a feathered Pipe, & made the following Speech.

Brothers We now acquaint You that the French & their Indians have struck us, yet we keep this Pipe white & intire, that is as much as to say, they still hold fast of the Chain of Friendship, with the English, Six Nations, & their Allies.

Gave the Pipe to the Six Nations.

The Six Nations then made the following Speech to the Twightwees with a String of Black & white Wampum.

Brothers

We are glad to see that You have kept safe that Pipe, by which we see You have not forgot the Treaty between You us & the English.

Gave the String

Then the Six Nations gave us a Twist of Tobacco, to be given to the Half King, to desire him to acquaint the Six Nations of what had been done at the Twightwees, & to desire him to come down, & see what they would do with them.

Then the Shawnesse produced a Shell, & black String of Wampum, from the Twightwees, acquainting all Nations in Alliance with them, that they had but one Heart with them, & though it was Darkness to the Westward, yet towards the Sun rising it

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was bright & clear—

Gave the Shell & String to be given the Six Nations

Then the Shawnesse produced a String of mostly black Wampum, from the Captains & Warriors of the Twightwees, letting the Kings and Warriors of all Nations in Alliance with them know, that their Hands had been tied, but now they were loose, & that they have the Hatchet in their Hands ready to strike the French, & their Indians, & they desire all their Friends to assist them.

Gave the String to be given to the Six Nations

Then the Twightwees produced a black & White String of Wampum letting the Shawnesse & Delawars know, that when they went there before, they had clear'd a Road, but as it had been stopt by the French & Indians, they now clear it again.

Gave the String of Wampum

Then the old Panquiaha King's Wife, got the following Speech made to all Nations in Alliance with them, with a String of black & white Wampum

Brothers. The French have killd my Husband, I am now left a poor lonely Woman with one Son, who I recommend to the Care of the English, Six Nations, Shawnese & Delawars, & desire they will take Care of him—

Gave the Six Nations the String

Then the Delawars produced a Feather'd Pipe & Beaver

Blanket, from the Wawetinnes, with the following Speech to the English, Six Nations, & their Allies.

Brothers. We have had this Pipe from the Beginning of the World, & when ever it got bloudy, we swept the Clouds away, & though it is dark to the Westward, yet we sweep all Clouds away towards the Sun rising & leave a clear & serene Skie &

[illegible] Brothers we present / You with this Beaver Blanket, hoping that Your Hearts & Minds may be as clear as the green painted Spot in the Middle

Gave the Pipe & Blanket to be given to the Six Nations.

The Twightwees made the following Speech to the English, with a green Belt & Pipe.

Brothers When we first went to see You, we made a Road, wch reachd to Your Country, which Road the French & Indians have made Bloody; now we make a new Road, which reaches all the way to the Sun rising, one End of which we will hold fast, which Road shall remain open & clear for ever, that we & our Brothers may travel backwards & forwards to one another with safety, & if we live till the Spring, our Brothers may expect to see us, & we send this Pipe that our Brothers may smoke out of, & think upon what we say, & they may depend upon seeing us in the Spring, at which Time we will give a full Answer.

Gave the Belt & Pipe

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Speeches made to the Shawnese, by the six Nations of Cherokees, who came to make Peace with the Six Nations & their Allies—

Brethren

We give You this Tobacco to smoke, that while You are Smoking You may consider us & pity our Condition.

Gave some Tobacco tyed in a piece of Leather

Brethren

We are come to inform You, that fourteen Hundred of our Men, will be here in about two Months, to live amongst You for we can live no longer in our own Country for the English are angry & refuse to supply us with Powder & Lead, because they say we kill their Traders.

Gave a String of white Beads.

Brethren. We are sensible there has been a great many Traders / killd, but we have not done it. You [p. 204] know, that it is the French Indians that have killd them, therefore we beg that You, the Six Nations, and Delawars, would intercede with our Brothers the English for us, that they may take Pity upon our Women & Children, & not desert us but that they may take us under their Protection.

Gave a String of white Wampum.

All the Speeches that was deliver'd to the Six

Nations, by the Shawnesse & Delawars that came from the Twightwees, & those from the Deputies of the Six Nations, were deliver'd again to the head Men of the Six Nations, at the Logs Town, by Mr. Andrew Montour, in order that they might send some Person to the Head Council at Onondagoa, with them.

When we found that Old Britain was kill'd, we gave the Cloths, by Advice of the Six Nations, in the following Manner. The Scarlet Cloak, to Old Britain's Son, a young Lad; the Hat & Jacket, with the Shirt & Stockings to the young Pianguisha King; we Clothd Old Britain's Wife, & gave the rest of the Goods to the young Pianguisha King, the Turtle, & two more Men of the Nation, for the Use of the Twightwees: & I persuaded an Indian Trader to carry the Goods for them, who promis'd to do it, & he set of with Horses for the lower Shawnesse Town, for that Purpose.

NB: The young Pianguisha King, & Nusheguanockque, or the Turtle, were two of the Deputies for the Twightwees, when they first enter'd into an Alliance with the English.

While we were at the lower Shawnesse Town, there came a Messenger from the Six Nations, to order the Indians there to keep themselves together, & to acquaint them that there was an Army from Canada

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arrivd in the Lakes.

William Trent

Endorsed Virginia. / Journal from the [illegible]
Ohio, to the / Twightwees, & back. in June 1752.
Recd. with Lieut Govr Dinwiddies Letter dated
ye 10th. of Decr 1752. / Recd Febry ye 21st } 1753. Wqs.
Read March ye 7 }
p 12.

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[p. 96.]

From the Twightwees Town June 21st 1752.

Our good Brother of Virginia

This comes by our Brother Mr Burney, who was with us in the last unhappy Battle we had with our Enemies the French, & French Indians, who engaged our Fort at a Time when all our Warriors & briskest Men were out a Hunting—

They had two Hundred & forty Fighting-Men, appeard suddenly & took us on Surprize, when they had sent us Wampum, & a fine French Coat, in Token of Peace & Good-will, just to deceive, & draw our People out a Hunting, & then fall on us, as a more weak & defenceless Part, being only Twenty Men able to bear Arms, & Nine of them were our Brothers the English, who helpd us much, But their Stores & Houses being on the out Side of our Fort, our Enemies Plunderd them, & took six of our Brothers the English's Goods, & to our great Loss their Powder & Lead, & kill'd one of them English & scalpid him; they kill'd our great Tanaquisha King, whom we callld old Britain, for his great Love to our Brothers the English—

Brother We send How by our Brother Burney, one Scalp & a Belt of Wampum, to let How know we are more concernid for the Loss of our King & our Brothers that were taken & kill'd, than for ourselves: altho' in great Distress for want of Arms & Ammunition,

for we must look on ourselves as lost, if our Brothers the English do not stand by us, & give us Order & Lead & Arms. To confirm what we say, & to assure You, we will ever continue true Friends & Allies to our Brothers the English.

We send You this Scalp & Belt of Wampum

P.S. There was but two French Men appeard among the Indians in time of Battle, altho' we understand there were Thirty French Men within two Miles of us, all the Time of Action, who were ready to receive their Share of the Plunder.

[p. 462] Endorsed. Virginia. / Copy of a Letter from the Twightwees, to / Lieut. Gov.r Dinwiddie, June ye 21.st 1752. / Recd. with Lieut. Gov.r Dinwiddie's / Lett.r dated ye 10.th Decbr 1752. / Recd & Read Febry ye 28.th } 1753. / W.96. / 4. 13

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[p. 565]

Eldest Brother

This is to let You know, that we Piets & Windaws are come with Tears in our Eyes, & to let You know, that about three Years ago, The French Kings Servants came & told us, that we should all die, & did not know by whom, or what People; but now we have found it out to be themselves, & that they have spilld our Blood & to assure You hereof, have to this String of Wampum, & has killd five of us, & eat three of our Men's Flesh, the other two they have in Pawn now we come Crying to our Brother & his Allies, & to let them know, that we have taken Up the Hatchet to strike the French for spilling our Blood, and with Tears in our Eyes the Windaws & Piets Capt:ains & Kings, & to have Your Protection of it, & are Your Friendly Brothers, & that the French have all our Nation, & the Cittizens, Backeuly Twightwees Shandaws Dowtows, & four Nations that they will have against them, & told them, that they will come & take their Land from them & we desire our Brothers to look upon us & to pity, for we are in great Dis:tress, & that our Captains have taken up the Hatchet of War, & to assure You of that, we present this Belt of Wampum, they are allways as Counsel with us not to leave them, but we have told them, that we will

not but come to our Brothers the English, where we can have Supplys of Powder & Lead, and Weapons for War. Last Spring we heard here that You our Brother & our Friends, that have very good News, that You nor our Brothers Children should not be hurt nor our Blood spilld, but hunt without, & now we come to You. How they have told us go & leave them & go to the English & get Powder & Lead & every thing fit for Hunting. & let them be Your Enemies: this is to let our Brothers know that we have left the French, & come to our Brothers the English, to get Supplys of them, & know that we are Your Brothers, as the other Nations are, & do not think this is from our North only, that it is from our Southern Parts: not to think that we are deceiving of You our Brothers, or Your Friends We have killd & eate ten of the French, & two of their Negroes, & eat of their Flesh, we have told You, that we have struck them, now have left them, & will not return to them any, but will War against them, & as we told You, they told us, to go to You the English, & to make a Father of them; & we are come to the Piets Town, & have found very Eldest Brothers, that swap'd every thing with us, for such as we wanted, we are very glad to find such Brothers—

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Endorsed. Virginia / Copy of Letter from [4 pgs.]
the Piets a Windaw / to Lieut. Gov.r Winniddie
Rec.d with his Letter dated the / 10th of Dec.r 1752,
Rec.d Feb.y 4th 28th } 1753. / W. 97. / 5. 14.
Read March 8. }

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[Page 1]

Goods fit for a Present, for the Six United Nations, together with the Shawnese, Delawares, Twightwees, Piets, & Windotts—

Every Article proposed to the Storekeeper's Duplicate, by the Quantity of which every other Article should be proportiond—

20 Pieces of Strouds

20 Ps. ... of Duffills

20 Ps. ... of Halfthicks

40 Barrels of Gun Powder

60 Cr. of Lead

40 Ps. of Garlix ribd.

15 Ps. ¾ made into plain Shirts for Men each Piece will make 10 Shirts.

10 Ps. of ¾ made into small Shirts for Children of different Ages

15 Ps. white

10 Ps of ¾ made into Shirts for Men ruffled with Muslin, each piece will make 7 Shirts

4000, Flints

20 Groce of Gartering & Bedlace, the Gartering Scarlet & Star } 36 Yds. in a Piece without Breakage }

20 Ps. of 4dy ribbons, deep red, Blew, & Green

20 Ps. of 12dy Do. the same Colours

10 Ps. striped Ballimanoe lively Colours

6 doz Womens scarlet worsted Stockings

C.O.5: 1327

6 doz Mens large worsted Caps.

20 doz large Cuttoe Knives

100 Guns small Bored @ 25 p.ce Pistols

5 doz Cutlasses

60 lb. of Vermillion

2 Grose of square Indian Ink Blades

26 lb of Brass Kettles

25 lb of Brass Wire different Sizes

20 lb Beads, small White

40 lb Coloured Thread

50 Medalls with His Majesty's Picture one one Side, & the British Court of Arms on the other, as they need not be so thick as English Crowns, they may be made something larger with a Loop to put a ribbon through.

What ever Quantity of Lace Cloths, & Hats & Feathers shall be thought proper, I imagin that Scarlet Cloth, Cuff'd & Lapell'd with Blew, laced with common single Lace. Would be acceptable as any-

[p 566]

Endorsed: Virginia. Sketch of goods suitable as a Present for the Indians. Rec.d with Lieut Gov.r Dinwiddie's Lett.r dated 10.th of Dec.br 1752. Rec.d Febr.y 28.th } 1753. Read March 9 } W.m P. 6. 1s.

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[p 67]

La balize Lautres du misisipie fore en
Terase soldat 200 pices de canon 24
Le detoure deuse fore enterase Lun dun bore
Lautre de Lautres soldat dans les deux fore
150 pices de Canon 30 mezon dabitant 40
iliat baueau de negre poure faire lindigot.
La nouvelle oreleant Capitalle du paiit ou le vesau vinne
dun jour allautre qui sont fretée poure
Les roi charge de soldat et de prouvizions
pour Lutilitée de La Colonie san reloume
charje dindigot et de bardau et boisure
et demas pour Les vesaut Ses vesau estpaniole
i vines amenée boeou de vin et de yldives
et Lonni fait boucou dindigot et de rie et dumait
iliat deux bau bore de la 2eme iliat 3000 soldat
et 40 pices de canon en viron 8000 abitant et au moin 12000 negres
Les aumas pit fore en boi et un petit vilaje sauvaje
nombres de soldat 50 piece de canon 6 et quiteabitation
Vilaje dealemant un fore en bois soldat 50 pieces de
Canon 4 et environt 600 abitant en viront 2000
Neigre poure travalier a lindigot et ausie et mait
La point Coupée vilaje fore en bois soldat 50
Canon 8 abitant en viront 600 et en viront 3000
neigre pour faire de bois sure pour le mezon
que le vesaut en meine de le iles de La mesigue
Le maquitoche fore en bois soldat 100 canon 4

Situé sure la riviere rouje a 4 mille de estpaniole
environt 300 abitant et 300 neigre Lon ni fait que du mait

il sest / Les naeches fore en terase Soldat 100 Canon 12 pieces
iliat deux abitant et un 100 de neigre pource faire
dutabat les fore et située sure une montaine abrè[?]
et Levée

Les arquanchas fore en bois Soldat 200 Canon 4
abitant environt 200 neigre environt 100 pource faire
du tabat et dumait

Les gradouiat dans ouibaches fore en bois Soldat 200 Canon 8
des abitant environt 500 de neigres environt 300 pource faire
du mait et quelque peux de blée

Le petit ouiat Sure La meme riviere fore en bois soldat 100
Canon 4 abitant environt 100 deneigre environt 100
pore faire du tabat et du mait

Les ilinoi Sure le missisipie fore en bois Soldat 600 Canon 12
iliat 5 vilaje francois dont iliannat deux quitiat de soldat
Surazziat et les tablisement dans les autres Les abitant
Les garde euxmeme ili un Saline une midarjeare et une
meme de blon a vient mille de vilaje de l'autre coté de la riviere
dans le 5 vilaje ilia en viron 6000 abitant et environt 5000
neigre Lonni fait baucon de blée et du mait les sauvaje
Ennemie viene souvant donée de alerte das le village

Les cachot fore en bois soldat 50 canon 4 niat point dabitant
Les misourie fore en bois soldat 100 Canon 4 ineat point dabitant
Les Cant fore en bois soldat 50 Canon 4 iniat point dabitant

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La mobelle silué au bore de la mere un fore debrigue
Soldat 3000 canon 15 et environt 3000 abitant
de neigere environt 5000 pour faire lindigot
et du gaudron et baucou demas pour le vesaux
et durie et du mait
Alibamont fore en bois soldat 50 canon 4
point dabitant
tonbecbée fore en bois soldat 50 canon 2
point dabitant
Les grandbaiout fore entesraze soldat 50 canon 8
et dabitant environt 200 et de neigere
environt 300 poure faire durie dumait delindigot

que an nous avont desertée iliavet de le paiest
1200 Soldat La dezartions iet forte
iliana bouceu qui vont su estpaniole
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Etat des Las nouvelle frances

Las balize fore enterrasa située au bore de la mere nombres de soldat 200 pieces de canon 24

Destoure 2 fore enterrare aubore du misisipie un dun bore Lautre de lautre bore nombres des Soldat dans Le deux fore 150 pieces de canon 30 nombres demezon deabitant 50

La nouvelle orléant Capitale du paist nombres de soldat 5000 pieces de canon 40 nombres de mezon 600

Les aumas fore en bois nombres de Soldat 50 piece de canon 6

Vilaje des almant fore en bois Soldat 50 Canon 4 nombres de Mezon 200

La point Coupée fore en boi Soldat 50 Canon 4 nombres demezon 250

Le naquitoches fore en bois soldat 100 Canon 4 nombres de mezon 100 les vilaje et située aure le bore de la riviere rouge a quatres mille de espanoile

Les tonica fore en bois soldat 50 canon 2.

Les naches fore enterare Soldat 100 Canon 12

Les arquanlohas fore en bois Soldat 200 Canon 12 nombres demezon 100

Les illinoi fore en bois Soldat 600 canon 12 nombres de mezon 260 misere petit vilaje sin fore en bois point de Soldat

La prerie durocher Vilaje san fore nombres de mezon 100

Letablisemant fore en bois Soldat 200 canon 8 mezon 150

Les petit vilaje fore en bois mezon 100 point de soldat

Les

(12) Les cachot fore en bois soldat 50 canon 4

Misoucie fore en bois soldat 100 canon 4

Les cant fore en bois soldat 50 canon 4

Le granouiat fore en bois Soldat 200 canon 8 nombres de mezon 200

Les petit ouiat fore en bois Soldat 100 canon 4 nombres de mezon 60

La mobile fore Des brique soldat 3000 canon 24 nombres de mezon 400

donbecbée fore en boi soldat 50 canon 2

Alibamont fore en bois Soldat 50 canon 4

Le grand baieuc fore enterare Soldat 50 canon 8 nombres de mezon 40

(pm) Endorsed Acc.t of the French Forts &c / from a Deserter

(also) Endorsed Virginia. / Forts, &c from a Deserter. / Letter dated 16.th Dec.r 1752. / W. 99. / 7. / 16. / Account of the french / Rec.d with Mr Dinwiddies / Rec.d Febry 28.th } 1753
Read March 8 }

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Virginia.

The Treaty with the Indians at Logs Town 1752.

Rec.d with Lieut.-Gov.r Dinwiddie's
Letter dated y.e 10th of Dec.r 1752.

Rec.d February y.e 28th } 1753.
Read

W. 100.

C.O.5: 1327

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[p 111]

An Account

Of the Treaty held between the Govrnment of Virginia, & the six united Nations of Indians, on the River Ohio, in the Year of our Lord 1752. Under the Management of Joshua Fry Lunsford Lomax, and James Patton, as Comiss^rs. for said Treaty, & to deliver his Majesty's Present to the six Nations of Indians, & those other Indians on the Ohio, that are in Amity with us & them. —

The Comiss^rs being on their Way with the Kings Present, were met on Thursday the 28^th. of May, about three Miles from Shenapins Town on Ohio, by seven, or eight of the Delawar Indians, on Horse back. When they came near, all as well English, as Indians dismounted & the Indians having fill'd, & lighted their long Pipes, or Calumets, first Smoked, & then handed them, to the Comiss^rs, & others in their Company, who all Smoked. After this Ceremony had been repeated two, or three Times, the Chief of the Indians made a short Speech, to welcome the Comiss^rs which being answer'd, they all mounted, & the Indians led the Way.

About two hundred Paces from the Town, the Comiss^rs with their Company halted, the Indians going on to join their own People, & there they began the Salute, by firing their Pieces, which was

returnd by the English, & this was repeated two, or three Times.—

The Commiss^rs then proceeded to the River Bank, a little above the Town, where they pitchd their Camp, & set up the King's Colours, which had been carried before them.

At this Time, the Delawars had no King, but were headed by two Brothers, named Shingos, & the Beaver, who were Dressd after the English Fashion, & had Silver Breast Plates, & a great deal of Wampum about them

[illegible] /Friday the 29th. of May.

At a Council held at Shenapins Town.

Present —

Joshua Fry — } Commiss^rs
Lunsford Lomax }
James Patton — }

Mr. Christopher Gist Agent for the Ohio Company

The Chiefs of the Delawar Indians.

Mr. Andrew Montour Interpreter.

The Speaker of the Indians, addressing himself to the Commiss^rs said

Brethren. You have come a long Journey, & have Sweated a great deal. We wipe off Yr. Sweat with this String of Wampum.

Gave a String

Brethren You are come a long Way, & we are

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glad to see you, we hope You will open y^r Hearts to us, & speak clearly; & that you may be enabled to do it, we clear y^r Voice with this String of Wampum.

Gave a String

Brethren You are come from far, & have heard many Stories & false Reports about us y^r Brethren, We hope You will not keep them in y^r Mind, & that You may disregard them, we give You this String of Wampum.

Gave a String

Brethren We desire you will consider our Brethren, that live towards the Sunsetting, & that You will give them y^r best Advice; upon which, we give you this String of Wampum.—

Gave a String—

Then M^r Christopher Gist & M^r Andrew Montour, deliverid to the Comiss^rs a String of Wampum; from the Council at Logs Town, to let them know, they were glad to hear of their being on the Road, & to assure them that they might come in safety to Logs Town.

/The Comiss^rs not having any Wampum strung, without which Answers could not be returnid, acquaintid the Indians, that they would answer their Speeches in the Afternoon, on which the Council broke up. [from]

Nay

May the 29th in the Afternoon

The same Persons being met the Commiss.rs spake as followeth.

Brethren the Chiefs of the Delawars. We have had a long & difficult journey hither to see our Brethren but that has been sufficiently made Amends for, by the kind reception you have given us. We assure You we are glad to meet you here in Council & present you with this String of Wampum.

Gave a String.

Brethren. In y.r second Speech, you clear'd our Voices that we might speak our Minds to you. In Answer to which we inform you, that the great King our Father has sent by us a Present of Goods, to his Children the Indians, the Largest he has ever given them, which we are to deliver at Logs Town, whether we are going.

It is the Desire of our Father, that You, & we his Children should be strongly united together as one People: & that it is our Inclination so to be joind, we confirm to You by this String of Wampum.

Gave a String

Brethren. In answer to y.r third Speech, we let you know, that we did hear many Stories in our Way hither, raisd by idle, & wicked People, to

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occasion a Difference between us, but we did not believe them, & now we are satisfied that they were False. If any other should be spread, we shall wholly disregard them, & we hope you will do the like; & that our good Agreement may always continue; we give you this String of Wampum.

Gave a String

Brethren We heartily wish well to our Brethren, who live / towards the Sun Setting & shall be [p 510] always ready to assist them, with our best Advice, whenever we shall be inform'd of their Circumstances, which in the Course of the Treaty to be held at Log's Town, we suppose, we may be. We present you with this String of Wampum.

Gave a String.

Saturday May the 30th

The Goods being put on board of four large Canoes lash'd together, the Commiss^rs & others went on board also, to go down the River, with Colours flying. When they came opposite to the Delaware Town, they were Saluted, by the Discharge of Five Guns, both from the Town & the opposite Shore, where Queen Allaquippi lives, & the Compliment was return'd from the Canoes.

The Company then went on Shore to wait

on the Queen, who welcomd them, & presented them, with a String of Wampum, to clear their way to Log's Town. She presented them also, with a fine Dish of Fish, to carry with them. & had some Victuals set, which they all eat of; the Comiss^rs then presented the Queen, with a Brass Kettle Tobacco, & some other Trifles, & took their Leave. —

The Weather being very wet, the Comiss^rs went on Shore to a Traders House, securd the Goods in Canoes, by covering them in the best manner they could, & lay there that Night.

Sunday May the 31^st

They set off with the Canoes, & arrivd at Log's Town, where they were saluted by the Firing of small Arms both from the Indians, & English Traders residing there; & the Comiss^rs were met by the Chiefs of the Indians, on the Shore, & welcomd.

Monday June the 1^st

The Chiefs of the Indians then at Log's Town, having met in their Council House, by a Message, acquainted the Comiss^rs, that they [p. 881] had something to say to them. They went to the Place, & after they & the other Company were seated, a Chief of the Six Nations stood up, and addressing himself

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the Comiss^rs spoke as followeth –

Brethren. You have come a long & blind way. if we had been certain, which way you were coming, we should have met you at some Distance from the Town, but now we bid You welcome & we open y^r Eyes with this String of Wampum, which we give You in the Name of the six united Nations.

Gave a String

Brethren of Virginia & Pensylvania. I desire that you will hearken, to what I am going to say, that you may open y^r Hearts & speak freely to us. We dont doubt, but you have many things in y^r Minds which may trouble You, notwithstanding which we hope we may continue in Friendship. on which we give you these Strings of Wampum.

Gave two Strings

The Comiss^rs let them know they would give them an Answer in a few Hours.

Some time after, all being met in the Council House, M^r George Croghan by direction of the Governor of Pensylvania, made a Speech to the Indians, letting them know it was his Desire, that they should receive their Brethren of Virginia kindly, & presented them with a String of Wampum –

The Onas then spoke as followeth.

Brethren. You sent a String of Wampum, which we met on the Road, by which you acquainted us, that you heard of our coming to visit you, & wel-comid us so far on our Journey. Yesterday we arrivd at this Place, & this Morning you took an Oppor-tunity with a String of Wampum, to bid us welcome, to y^e Town; & to clear our Eyes, that we may see the Sun clearly, & look upon You our Brethren, who are willing to receive us. This we take very kindly, & we assure you of our hearty Inclinations, to live in Friendship with You. To confirm this we present you with a String of Wampum.

Gave a String.

Brethren. As y^e second Speech to us, & our Brother of Pensylvania this day you deliverid us two Strings of Wampum. to clear our Hearts from any Impression, that may have been made on them by flying re-ports, or ill News, & that we might speak our Minds freely.

Brethren. We assure You of our Willingness to re-move all Misunderstanding out of our Hearts & Breasts, which impede or hinder the Friendship subsisting between us.

Now Brethren We are to acquaint You, that we are sent hither by the King of Great Britain our

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Father, who not forgiting his Children, on this side of the great Waters, has orderid us to deliver You a large Present of Goods, in his Name, which we have brought with us; but as we understand, you have sent for some of y? Chiefs whom you shortly expect, we will wait with Patience till they come, & will then faithfully deliver You the Goods, & open our Hearts to You. In assurance of which we present you with this String of Wampum.

Gave a String

To which the Speaker replied, I am glad that you have the Consideration, to wait for the Coming of our chief Men—

On Thursday the 4th of June, Thonarisa, callid by the English the half King, with a Sachem, deputed by the Onondago Council & others, came down the River, with English Colours flying to Log's Town; & the following Days they were employ'd in their own Business, till the 10th, then a Council was appointed, for treating with the Commiss?s of Virginia, & the Present, was set out before the Door, where they Lodged, Arbours being made for the Council to sit round about. All / being met, the Commiss?s [p 103] addressing themselves to the Indians said—

[Sachems]

Sachems & Warriors of the six united Na-
:tions, our Friends, & Brethren—

We are glad to meet You at this Place, to enlarge the Council Fire already kindled here by our Brethren of Pensylvania*, to brighten the Chain & to renew our Friendship, that it may last as long as the Sun, the Moon, & Stars shall give Light, to confirm which we give You a String of Wampum

Gave a String

Brethren. At the Treaty of Lancaster, in the Year 1744, between the Governments of Virginia, Maryland, & Pensylvania, you made a Deed, recog-
:nizing the King's Right to all the Lands in Vir-
·ginia, as far as it was then Peopled, or hereafter should be Peopled, or bounded by the King our Father for which you rec^d the Consideration agreed on.

At the same time Canasetego desired, that the Comiss^rs w^d recommend you for the King's further Fa-
:vour, when the Settlements should increase much further back. This the Comiss^rs promisd, & confirmd it by a Writing, under their Hands, & Seals.

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* The Pensylvanians, first treated with the In-
·dians at this Place.

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In consequence of which Promise, a Present was sent you from the King, by Conrad Wieser, which Mr. Wieser since inform'd us, that he de-liver'd you, at a Council held here in the Year 1748.

Now the King our Father, to shew the Love he bears to Justice as well, as his Affection to his Children, has sent a large Present of Goods, to be divided among You & yr. Allies, which is here ready to be deliverd to you, & we desire that you will confirm the Treaty of Lancaster.

Brethren. It is the Design, of the King our Fa-ther at present, to make a Settlement of British Subjects, on the South East side of Ohio, that we may be united as one People, by the strongest Ties / of Neighbourhood, as well as Friendship, & by these [p.584] means be able to withstand the Insults of our Ene-mies, be they of what kind soever.

From such a Settlement, greater Advantages will arise to You, than you can at present con-ceive, Our People will be able to supply you with Goods much cheaper, than can at this time be afford'd they will be a ready Help, in case you should be attackd, & some good Men among them will be appointed, with Authority to punish and restrain, the many Injuries, & Abuses, too frequently

committed here, by disorderly white People—
Brethren. We assure You, that the King our
Father, by purchasing your Lands, had never
any Intention of taking them from You, but
that we might live together as one People, &
keep them from the French, who would be bad
Neighbours. He is not like the French King, who
calls himself yr Father, & endeavourd about
three Years ago with an armid Force, to take
Possession of yr Country, by seting Inscriptions
on Trees & at the Mouths of the Creeks, on this
River, by which he claims these Lands, though
at the Time of their coming, & for many Years
before, a Number of yr Brethren the English were
residing in this Town, & at several other places
on this River.

You well remember how he scatterd the
Shawnese*, so that they are yet disperst all over
the Face of the Earth, & now he threatens to cut
of the Twightwees. This is to weaken you, that he
may cut you off also, which he durst not attempt
while you are United—

---

* Peter Chattee with a French Commission, robbd some of our Traders & drew off a great part of the Shawnese, to a new Settlement, & the French Interest; but they are since Disperst—

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On the Contrary, the King y^r^ Father, will lay his Hand on y^r^ Heads, under which Pro:tection You will allways remain safe.

/Brethren. The great King our Father, recom:[pres] :ends a strict Union between us, you, & our Brethren, towards the Sunsetting, which will make us Strong & Formidable, as a Division may have a contrary Effect. We are directed to send a small Present, to the Twightwees, as an Earn:est of the Regard, which the Governor of Virginia has for them, with an Assurance, of his further Friendship, whenever they shall stand in need.

Brethren. We earnestly exhort you, not to be drawn away by the empty deceitful Speeches of the Frenche, the peculiar Talent of that cunning People, but in all their Attempts to shake y^r^ duty to our comon Father, think on what real Acts of Friend:ship, have been done by the English, & what by them, weigh these Things in y^r^ Minds & then determine who best deserves y^r^ Esteem, & regard; for it is not by vain unmeaning Words true Friendship is to be discoverid. That what we have said may have the greater Impression on you, & have its full force, we present you with this Belt of Wampum—

Have a Belt.

Brethren. It is many Years ago, that the

English first came over the great Water to visit You. On our first Coming you took hold of our Ships, & tied them to ye. strongest Trees, ever since which we have remain'd together in Friendship. We have assisted you, when you have been attack'd by the French, by which You have been able to withstand them, & you have remain'd our good Friends & Allies; for though at some times, the Chain of Friendship, may have contracted some Rust, it has been easily rubb'd off, & the Chain has been restor'd to its Brightness: this we hope will always be the case, & that our Friendship may continue to the latest Posterity; We give you this String of Wampum

Gave a String.

Brethren. We are sorry for the Occasion that requires us to complain to you, of an Injury done us by one of ye. People, who murder'd a poor Woman on the New River—

[p.096]

Murder is a great Crime, & by the Consent of all Nations, has been usually punish'd with death. This is the Usage among the English, whether one of our own People has been kill'd, or one of our Brethren the Indians; & it is one of the earliest Commands, of the great Father & Maker of us all, who inhabits the Skies— That whoso sheddeth Man's Blood, by Man shall his Blood be shed—

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We understand, you know the Man that is accus'd of the Murder, & we hope you will give him up, to be tried by our Laws; & may be assur'd that he will have a fair Tryal, & if he is not Guilty, he will be sent back unhurt—

We must inform you that the Governor of Virginia, expects that you will deliver the Person supposd to be Guilty up, to some Majestrate in Virginia, whom we shall name to you, that he may send him to Williamsburg for his Tryal—

This Proceedure is not only proper, as it is a Compliance with the Law of God, & of Nations; but it is necessary to warn all hotheaded Men, who are not guided by Reason, to forbear from such wicked Actions, by which their Brethren suffer.—

Brethren. We desire for the Future, that you will observe the Treaty of Lancaster, & when ever y^{r} People travel through Virginia, that they will take such Passes, as are directed by that Treaty; by these Passes signd by Magistrates, the Men will be known, which will be some restraint on them as to their Behaviour. It will be proper also that a Man of Prudence, & Discretion, should head each Party, that one among them, if possible, should speak English, & that by no means any French, or French Indians, be suffer'd to go with them.—

We might have mention'd many other Irregularities, but we have forborne, in hopes, that for the Future, you will give y? People such Orders, as will prevent our having any further Occasion to complain. To enforce what we have said, & to induce you to do us / justice; we [p.89] present You with this Belt of Wampum

Gave a Belt.

The Comiss?s then spoke to the Allies of the six Nations who were present, having first advised with the Half King, & being join'd by him in the Speeches, in the Name of the six Nations—

Brethren the Delawars. We thank you for the kind reception you gave us, when we came to Shunapins, which we shall never forget. We advise, & exhort you to beware of French Councils, & that you will adhere to a strict Friendship with us, the six Nations, & your Brethren, who live towards the Sunsetting, which will strengthen us all, & be a sure Defence against our Enemies. To confirm you in this Mind, we present you with this Belt of Wampum

Gave a Belt

Brethren the Shawnese. Your Nation has suffer'd much by French Devices, by which you have been disperst, we exhort you that remain

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to keep firm hold of the great Chain of Friend-
-ship between us, the six Nations, & their Allies,
which is the likeliest Method to retrieve y^r
Loss, & again to make you an happy People.
We present you with this Belt of Wampum

Gave a Belt

Brethren the Windots. y^r Nation is di-
-vided & part is under the Direction of the French.
We think it would be good Policy in you, that
are in our Interest to endeavour to bring over
your Brethren; but if this cant be done, you
ought to take all the Care in your Power,
that they do not under the Colour, & Name
of Friendship, come into our Country, & hurt
our Inhabitants, or if they do, you will en-
-deavour to secure them on their return, &
give them up, to prevent any Misunderstand-
-ing. We present you with this Belt of Wampum

Gave a Belt

After these Speeches had been spoke, & Int[erpreted] -erpreted the Commiss^rs in his Majesties Name, deliver'd the Present of Goods to the Half King & the other Chiefs of the Indians, who thankfully receiv'd them, & appointed some of their Men to make a Division of them, which they did without the least Noise, or Disorder, on the Spot, among the several

Nations, whose Representatives respectively took Charge of their Parts, to be subdivided, when they carried them Home —

The Half King then with a ten rowd Belt of Wampum in his Hand, directing his Speech to Eagnisara, which is Mr Montours Name said — Child remember that you are one of our own People, & have transacted a great deal of Busines among us, before you were employ.d by our Brother of Pensylvania, & Virginia, you are Interpreter between us, & our Brethren, which we are well pleas'd at, for we are sure our Business will go on well, & Justice be done on both sides, But you are not Interpreter only, for you are one of our Council, & have an equal Right with us, to all these Lands, & may transact any publick Business in behalf of us the six Nations, as well, as any of us, for we look upon you, as much as we do upon any of the chief Counsellors, & to confirm what we have said, we present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt

Then addressing himself to the Governr of Virginia, & all the Indians present with a String of Wampum in his Hand he spoke as follows — Brethren. It is a great while since our Brother

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the Buck (meaning Mr. George Brogham) has been doing Business between us, & our Brother of Pensylvania, but we understand he does not intend to do any more, so I now inform you, that he is approvd of by our Council at Onondago, for we sent to them to let them know, how he has helpd us in our Councils here, & I deliver him this String of Wampum, to/ string them him, & to let you & him know, that he is one of our People, & shall help us still & be one of our Council—

[p.584]

Gave the String.

He next spoke to the Shawnese, & told them, he took the Hatchet from them, & tied them with black Strings of Wampum, to hinder them from going to War against the Cherokees. He said they struck their own Body, & did not know what they were doing. Had they not some of their own People there, whom they wanted to get back? & would it not be better to be at Peace, to bring them back? He charg'd them not to go again to strike their own People, & he said, that he hopd that the Governors of Virginia, & Pensylvania, would Interest themselves in making a Peace.

Gave a black String of Wampum

Then turning to the Delawars, he said, How

went to the Windots & deliverid a Speech, & a Belt of Wampum to make a Peace between you, & the Cherrokees; & after you came back, you let y^e^ young Men go to War against the Cherro-kees, which was very wrong, after you had de-liverid the Speech, which I myself being present heard. I take the Hatchet from you, You be-long to me, & I think you are to be ruled by me, & I joining with y^r^ Brethren of Virginia, or-der you to go to War no more—

He gave a Belt of Wampum

Taking a Belt of Wampum in his Hand, he proceed-ed as followeth

Brethren The Governors of Virginia & Pensylvania. Some Years ago we made a Complaint, to our Brother of Pensylvania, that his Traders brought out too much spirituous Liquors amongst us, & desired, that there might not come such Quanti-ties, & hoped he would order his Traders, to sell their Goods, & Liquors at cheaper Rates—

In answer to our Request, Conrad Wieser de-[p 90] liverid us this Belt of Wampum, & told us, that we must pay but five Buck-Skins for a Bag, & if the Traders would not take that, we sh^d^ have it for nothing—

Since which Time, there has been double the

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Quantity brought not Nearly & sold as formerly; & we have made some Complaints since, to try to stop such large Quantities from being brought, but as there has been no Notice taken to prevent it. we believe Mr Wieser spoke only from his Mouth, & not from his Heart, & without the Governor's Authority; so we think proper to return the Belt

He gave the Belt to Mr Brogham

Thursday June the 11th.

Present

Joshua Fry
Lunsford Lomax } Comissrs
James Patton

Mr Christopher Gist, Agent for the Ohio Company

The Chiefs of the six Nations.

Mr Andrew Montour Interpreter.

The Comissrs of Virginia, deliver'd to the six Nations a String of Wampum, & a Suit of Indian Cloathing, to wipe away their Tears for the Loss of one of their Chiefs, who lately came down from the Head of Ohio, to Logs Town, & died there.

Afterwards the Half King spoke to the Delawars Nephews, You receivd a Speech last Year, from yr Brother, the Govr of Pensylvania, & from us, desiring you to choose one of yr wisest Counsellors,

& present him to us for a King; as you have not done it we let you know, that it is our Right to give you a King, & we think proper to give you Shingos, for y^r King, whom you must look upon, as y^r Chief, & with whom all publick Busi-
[p.99] ness must be / transacted between you, & y^r Brethren the English—

On which the Half King put a Laced Hat, on the Head of the Beaver, who stood Proxy for his Brother Shingos, & presented him also with a rich Jacket, & a Suit of English Colours, which had been deliverid to the Half King by the Comiss^rs for that purpose—

The Comiss^rs addressing themselves, to the Shawanese acquainted them, that they understood, that their chief King Cockawisky, who had been a good Friend to the English, was lying Bedrid, & that, to shew the Regard, they bore to his past Services, they took this Opp^ty to acknowledge it, by presenting him with a Suit of Indian Cloathing

Then the Half King spoke as follows

Brother the Governor of Virginia. You acquainted us Yesterday, with the King's Right, to all the Lands in Virginia, as far as it is Settled, & back from thence to the Sunsetting, whenever he shall think fit to extend his Settlements. You

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producid a Copy of the Deed, made by the Onondago Council, at the Treaty of Lancaster & desirid, that your Brethren of Ohio might likewise confirm that Deed.

Brother the Governor of Virginia. We are well acquainted, that our chief Council at the Treaty of Lancaster, confirmid a Deed to yore, for a Quantity of Land in Virginia, which yor have a right to; & likewise our Brother Onas has a right, to a parcel of Land in Pensylvania. We are glad you have acquainted us with the right to those Lands, & we assure yor we are willing, to confirm anything our Counal has done in regard to the Lands, but we never understood before you told us Yesterday, that the Lands then Sold, were to estend further to the Sunsetting, than the Hill, on the other side of the Allegany Hill, so that we cant give you a further Answer now.

Brother, You acquainted us Yesterday, that the French were / a designing People, which we now [p.92] See; & know, that they design to cheat us, out of our Lands. You told us that the King of England designid to settle some Lands, on the South East side of Ohio, that it might be better in our Brethren's power to help us, if we were in need than it is at present, at the great Distance, they

live from us. We are sure the French design nothing else, but Mischief; for they have struck our Friends the Twightwees. We therefore desire our Brethren of Virginia may build a strong House, at the Fork of Mohongalio, to keep such Goods, Powder Lead, & Necessaries, as shall be wanting, & as soon as you please & as we have given our Cousins the Delawars a King, who lives there, we desire you will look upon him as a Chief of that Nation —

Gave a large String of Wampum.

Brethren Yr Brothers that live on this River Ohio are all Warriors & Hunters, & like our Brothers the Traders, are not all wise Men. There has been reason for many Complaints, for some time past, but we will not complain of our Brethren the Traders for we love them & can't live without them: but we hope you will take care to send none amongst us but good Men, sure you know them that are fit. & we hope you will advise them how to behave, & we will take all the Care we can, of our young Men, that they shall behave better, than they have done.

We well remember, when first we saw our Brethren, the English, & we remember, the first Council we held with them; & we shall do all

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we can, to keep the Chain of Friendship from rust.

This Evening the Comiss^rs had a private Conference with the Half King, on the Subject of the strong House; for it had been Alledged, that the Expression implied a Settlement of People, as well, as an House. The Question being ask'd, whethers he meant it in that Sense or not, he answerd in the Negative.

The Comiss^rs then told him, that a Trade could never be / carried on with them, to their [p. 293] Advantage, unless we had a Settlement of People near, to raise Provisions, & render them Plenty & Cheap*; for whilst the Traders, were oblig'd to bring their's from Pensylvania, or purchase of those who brought them for Sale, they were oblig'd to lay a great Advance on their Goods, to answer that Charge; & that if at any Time, they themselves should stand in need of Assistance, against an Enemy, it would be easier for their Brethren the English, to send Men, than to support them afterwards with

---

* What Flour at this time was sold for, three Pounds Pensylvania Money an Hundred, & very little to be got, & M^r George Croghan bought of the Indians, as much Corn, as made him a Bushel & half of Hominy, which cost him twenty Buck-Skins, of the Value of seven Pounds ten Shillings —

Provisions.

Friday the 12th of June

The Half King, & the Deputy from the Onondago Council, with a String of Wampum informd the Commissrs, that one Traiger, a Smith in the Town of Winango, threatned to remove, that they did not desire he should leave them, but if he did, they wishd another might be sent to them, & they said they had not a sufficient number of Traders there, to supply them with Goods

To which the Commissrs replied, that they would represent their Case, to the Governor of Virginia, & hopd they would be supplied, according to their Desire.

The same Day the Chiefs of the Shawnese with a String of Wampum thankd the Commissrs for their good Advice. They acknowledged that they had been led astray by the French, & had sufferd for it, & said that they would take care, not to be deceivd by the French again but would keep fast hold to the Chain of Friendship, between the English, the six Nations, & themselves

The Commissrs thank'd them, for their Attachment to the English & desird their Compliments might be made to the young King of the Shaw-

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:nese, who was generously gone to the Assistance of the Pists. They sent him also a Laced Hat, & a rich Jacket —

[p 494.] / A little before the Treaty began, a Traders Man about forty Miles above Log's Town, cut an Indian of the six Nations dangerously across the Fist with a Knife, & took his Gun from him, which much exasperated the Indian, & he threat:ned to reveng it, on some of the Traders. To pacify him the Comiss^rs gave him a Gun, & M^r. George Croghan one thousand of Wampum, to pay for the Cure —

On which the Indian returnid Thanks, for the Care his Brethren had taken, & assurid them they had removid all Anger from his Breast, & that he wou'd think no more of what had happenid.

Saturday the 13^th of June

Present

Joshua Fry
Lunsford Lomax } Comiss^rs
James Patton

M^r Christopher Gist, Agent for the Ohio Company.

The Chiefs of the six Nations.

M^r Andrew Montour Interpreter.

Thonarisa speaking to the Comiss^rs said —

Brethren. You told us you sent a Present of Goods in the Year 1748. which you say Conrad Wieser deliverd at this Town. He may have told You so; but we assure you we never heard of it from him; It is true he did de-liver us Goods then, but we understood him; they were from our Brother Onas. He never made mention of the Great King our Father, nor of our Brother Assaragoa.—

Then directing his Speech to the Governor of Virginia, he said

Brother. You complain'd to us, that some of our People had murder'd a Woman in Vir-[p.99] -ginia; It is true, there has been / such a thing done, & Brother, we know the Man, that did it. He is one of our Six Nations, altho' he has lived some time among the French. We cannot make an Excuse, for so barbarous a Murder; but we assure you, he did it without our Knowledge, & we believe the Evil Spirit tempted him to do it; we will let the Onondago Council know, what has been done, & we believe they will try to get him, & make a Satisfaction, for the Crime committed

Gave a String of black & white Wampum-

Brother. We have heard, what you said in re-gard to the King's Design, of making a Settlement

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of his People, on the Waters of this River Ohio. You likewise told us, that you had a Deed for those Lands, Signd by our Council at the Treaty of Lancaster. We assure You of our Wil-lingness to agree to what our Council does, or has done, but we have not the full Power, in our Hands here on Ohio, we must ac-quaint our Council at Onondago of the Affair, & whatever they bid us do, we will do—

In regard to our request of building a strong House at the Mouth of Kohongalio, you told us it would require a Settlement to support it with Provisions, & Necessaries. It is true but we will take Care, that there shall be no Scarcity, of that kind, untill we can give you a full Answer. Although in all our Wars, we don't consider Provis-ions, for we live on one another, but we know, it is different with our Brethren the English

Gave three Strings of white Wampum

The Commiss^{rs} having drawn an Instrument of Writing for confirming the Deed, made at Lancaster, & containing a Promise, that the Indians would not molest our Settlements, on the South East side of Ohio, desird Mr Montour to converse with his Brethren, the other Sachems in private, on the Subject, to urge the Necessity of such a Settlemt

& the great Advantage it would be to them, as to their Trade, or their Security. Ons which they retirèd for half an Hour, & then returnèd, [p 96] / & Mr. Montour said, they were satisfied in the Matter, & were willing to Sign, & Seal, the Writing; which was done & Witness'd by the Gentlemen there present —

The Half King spoke as followeth —

Brethren the Governors of Virginia & Pensylvania —

You expressèd your regard, for our Friends, & Allies, the Twightwees, & have considerèd their Necessities at present. We return you our Thanks, for y^r^ Care of them; we will join with you, & desire you will deliver them this Belt, & let them know from us, that we desire them not to forget, what they did in Pensylvania, when they were down four Years ago, & joinèd in Friendship, with our Brethren the English. We desire they may hold fast by the Chain of Friendship, & not listen to any, but their Brethren the English, & us, the six Nations, Delawars, & Shawnese, as we will stand by them; we expect they will come down, & confirm the Friendship they have engagèd in, with the English —

He deliverèd the Belt to be sent to the Twightwees

The Commiss^rs^ then openèd the Road to Virginia

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with a Belt of Wampum, & the following Speech—
Brethren We have travel'd through a long
& dark Way, to meet you at this Council We
have now compleated our Business, with Plea
sure, & Satisfaction both to you, & us, & as
we are now returning back, we do in the
Name, of the great King our Father, as also
in the Name of y? Brother, the Governor of
Virginia, remove all Obstacles out of the Way,
& make clear the Road, that you may at any
time, send Messengers to us, on any Occasion,
& we shall be always ready to receive them
kindly, & Look on you as our Brethren, & in
Token of the Sincerity of our Hearts, we pre
sent you with this Belt of Wampum

Gave the Belt.

The Comiss?s then added —

[p. 497]
/Brethren. At the Treaty of Lancaster, the Comiss?s
inform'd you, of a large House built among us,
for the Educating of Indian Children & desir'd, that
you would send some of y?s. We now make you
the same Offer, but if you think it too farr to
send y? Children, we desire to know, whether it
would be agreeable to you, that Teachers shou'd be
sent among you.

The Advantages of an English Education, are

greater than can be imagind by those, who are unacquainted with it. By it we know, in that part of the World, from whence we came, how Nations for some thousands of Years back have Arose, grown Powerful, or Decayd; how they have remov'd from one place, to another; what Battles have been fought; what great Men have liv'd, & how they have acted, either in Council, or in War—

In, this part of the World we know, from the first time the Spaniards came to it, how cruelly they used the Indians then wholly ignorant of Fire Arms, & we know the Actions of the French against you, & others. There are many Benefits arising from a good Education, which would be too long to be mention'd, but the Greatest of all is, that by it we are acquainted, with the Will of the Great God, the Creator of the World, & Father of us all, who inhabits the Skies, by which the better People among us, regulate their Lives, & hope after Death, to live with him for ever—

Gave a String of Wampum

To which the Half King after a short Pause answer'd

Brethren, We heard of the Offer, which was made us at Lancaster, & we thank you for that, which you make us now, but we can give you no Answer,

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before we have consulted the Onondago Council about it.

A Copy of the Instrument of Writing before mention'd.

Whereas at the Treaty of Lancaster, in [p. 498] the County of Lancaster & Province of Pensylvania, held between the Government of Virginia, & the six-united Nations of Indians, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, & Forty Four. The Honourable Thomas Lee, & Wm Beverley Esqrs being Commissrs, a Deed recognizing & acknowledging, the Right & Title of His Majesty our Sovereign Lord the King of Great Britain, to all the Lands within the Colony of Virginia, as it was then, or hereafter might be Peopled, & bounded by his said Majesty, our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs, & Successors, was Sign'd, Seal'd, & Deliver'd, by the Sachems, and Chiefs of the six united Nations, then present, as may more fully appear by the said Deed, reference thereunto being had, We Conogariera Chescago, Cononsagret, Cagnisara, Tayrondoara, Thonorisa, Sachems, & Chiefs, of the said six Nations, now met in Council, at Logs Town do hereby Signify our Consent, & Confirmation of the said Deed, in as full, & ample a Manner, as if the Same was

here Recited. And whereas His Majesty has at present a Design, of making a Settlement, or Settlements, of British Subjects, on the Southern, or Eastern parts of the River Ohio, call'd otherwise Allegany, we in Council (Joshua Fry Lunsford Lomax, James Patton Esqrs being Commrs on behalf of his Majesty) do give our Consent thereto, & do further promise, that the said Settlement, or Settlements, shall be unmolested by us, & that we will as far as in our Power, assist, & Protect the British Subjects there inhabiting. In Witness whereof, we have hereunto set our Hands, & Seals, this thirteenth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, & Fifty Two.

Signd, Seald, & Deliverd, in presence of

[illegible] William Trent

George Croghan

Thomas McKee

William Blyth

Hugh Crawford

Michael Cresap

William West

Christopher Gist

William Preston

Aaron Price

John Taylor

Peter Testee

Marks of

Conogariera

Seal

Kheocayo

Seal

Cononsagret

Seal

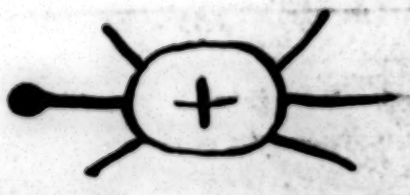
Montour Cagnisara

Seal

Togrondoara

Seal

Honarisa



Seal

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A Copy of a Letter to Captain William Trent,
& of the Speech to the Twightwees.

To Capt. William Trent

Logs Town June 13th

Sir

We desire you to proceed with Expedition, to the Piets Town, & there to deliver to the Pian-quisha King, the Said Hat, Cloak & Vest for his own use, & the rest of the Present, to be dispos'd of, as he, & the rest of his great Men shall think fit; & that you will endeavour to promote his Majesties Interest there

Joshua Fry
Lunsford Lomax
James Patton

[p. 600]

/Speech to the Twightwees

Brethren the Twightwees. You join'd in a Council Chain with us, your Brethren the English, & the six Nations of Indians, three or four Years ago, which was agreeable to us.

The King of Great Britain has now sent, a very large Prest of Goods to Logs Town, to be divi-ded among his Children; & as you could not come thither, we have taken care to send you part.

We join with the six Nations in advising

fo 3

you, to stand fast to the Chain of Friend-
:ship, which you have already taken hold, &
assure you of the Friendship, of the Govern-
:ment of Virginia, under the Direction, of the
Great King y^r Father, on the other side of the
Water.

y: T

T: T

y: P.

A true Copy

p^o W^m Withers

(For endorsement see fo. 575)

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[p.6.19]

seal impressed on paper over wafer

At the Council Chamber Whitehall
the 19th day of April 1753
By the Right Honourable the Lords
of the Committee of Council for Plan:
tation Affairs.

Whereas there was this day laid before the Lords of the Committee, a Report made by the Lieutenant General and the rest of the Prin: cipal Officers of the Ordnance, upon an Extract of a Letter from Robert Dinwiddie Esqr Lieuten: ant Governor of His Majesty's Colony of Virginia to the Lord's Commissioners for Trade and Planta: tion's, representing the Utility of Building some Forts upon the Ohio River for the security and Pro: tection of His Majesty's Subjects and the Indian's in alliance with His Majesty, and proposing that Twenty or Thirty Cannon, three Pounders, may be forthwith sent from hence to place in the said Forts - By which Report it appears, that the Board of Ordnance conceive, the Application of the said Governor for Cannon, to be too early, in regard the Forts are not yet Erected, and therefore cannot think it advisable for His Majesty, to grant to the Colony this valuable mark of His Royal Favour, un: till such time as at least a Considerable progress is made in erecting the said Forts, Magazines

Built, and Plans transmitted, wherely a true judgment may be formed of the number and nature of Guns with the Proportion of Ord: [p.bbb] nance Stores, that / will be necessary to defend the same _ The Lord's of the Committee this day took the said Report into their Consideration, and are hereby pleased to referr the same (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed) to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to Consider thereof, together with the nature of the Forts proposed to be erected, and Report to this Committee their Opinion thereupon.

W: Sharpe

[p.bbb] Endorsed. Virginia. / Order of the Lords of the Committee / of Council for Plantation Affairs / dated the 19. of April 1753. / referring to this Bd a Report / of the Bd. of Ordnance upon a / Letter from the Lt. Govr. of / Virginia desiring some Cannon / for Forts which are intended to / be built in that Province & / directing them to report their / Opinion thereupon & what is the / Nature of the Forts intended / to be built. /

Recd. May 1. } 1753. / W. 103. / 25.
Read. Do. }

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Office of Ordnance [494]

17th April 1753

My Lords

In Obedience to Your Lordships Order of the 5 Instant referring to Us an Extract of a Letter from Robert Dinwiddie Esqr Lieutenant Govr of His Majestys Colony of Virginia, to the Lords Commrs for Trade and Plantations representing the Utility of Building some Forts upon the Ohio River for the Security and Protection of His Majestys Subjects and the Indians in Alliance with His Majesty and proposing that twenty or thirty Cannon three Pounders may be forthwith sent from hence to place in the said Forts; and signifying Your Lordships Pleasure that We consider thereof and Report to Your Lordships what We conceive proper for His Majesty to do therein—

We have taken the same into due consideration and beg leave to Report to Your Lordships, that with regard to the Utility of Building such Forts we cannot Form a Judgment, those Parts having never been within the Department of this Office, We have seen no Plans of that Part of the Country nor of the Forts proposed to be Erected, therefore must entirely submit the same to Your Lordships—

But my Lords We cannot avoide observing, the Gov[r] writes of building these Forts as a Scheme, as yet, only proposed, and which he is of Opin: ion would be a very proper step, but doth not say they are begun or even resolved on by the Colony, or Plans thereof Formed; And to send over Guns and Stores (the Number of which is indeter: minate) for the defence of Forts before such Forts [p6v] are Erected or even begun / upon, or any Step taken towards it, without any proper Magazines Erected to lodge the said Guns and Stores in and Persons to take care of the same when ar: rived, and even with an uncertainty whether such Forts and Buildings will be ever Erected or not, We are of Opinion is beginning where they should rather end and will only be the means of their being embezzled or suffered to Perish without answering any good Purposes_

We therefore my Lords, cannot think it ad: viseable for His Majesty to grant to the Colony this valuable Mark of his Royal Favour until such time as, at least a very considerable progress is made in Erecting the said Forts, Magazines Built and Plans transmitted to Your Lord: ships whereby a true Judgm[t] may be Formed, what Number and Nature of Guns with their

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proportion of Ordnance Stores will be absolutely necessary to Defend the same - All which is humbly Submitted by

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most Obedient and

Most humble Servants

J. L: Ligonier Charles Frederick W. R. Barle

R. Wilkinson W. Charlton

Copy

Right Honoble Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs

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[p625]

At the Court at St James's

the 10th day of May 1753

Present

The Kings most Excellent Majesty

in Council

Upon reading at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs dated the 19th of last Month in the Words following Viz.t

"Your Majesty having been pleased by Your "Order in Council of the 9th of last Month, to "refer unto this Committee a Representation from "the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Planta- "tions, Settingforth That they have lately received "a Letter from Robert Dinwiddie Esq.r Lieutenant "Gov.r of Your Majestys Colony of Virginia dated "the 10th of December 1752, Proposing that a Sum "of Money should be granted, to be invested in "Goods for a Present to the Nation or Tribe of "Twightwees Indians inhabiting the Western parts "of the said Colony – That this Nation or Tribe "of Indians is very powerfull, and together with "other Nations their Friends and Allies can bring "into the Field a larger number of fighting Men "than any other Tribe of Indians in those parts "That the Securing them to the British Interest

"will be of great Utility and Advantage, not
"only on Account of the Trade and Commerce
"which may be carried on with them, but also
"on Account of the Security, which, from an
[p 6 2d] "Alliance with them, will be derived to Your
"Majestys Subjects who may settle in the re-
"mote Parts of that Province, and that the
"most effectual Way of gaining the Friendship
"of those Indians will be, by making them
"Presents, as is proposed by Your Majestys said
"Lieutenant Gov[r]." The said Lords Commiss[rs] there-
fore propose, That "a Sum not exceeding One
"Thousand pound's should be applied to this
"Service, out of Your Majestys Revenue of Two
"Shillings p[r] Hogshead upon Tobacco, which Rev-
enue is appropriated to the contingent Services
"of Government, has frequently been applied to
"this particular Service and is at present in
"such a State as very well to admit to admit
[sic]
"of this Charge, it appearing from the Receiver
"Generals Accounts of the said Revenue transmit-
ted to the said Lords Commiss[rs] by M[r] Dinwiddie,
"that on the 25[th] of October last, there was then
"in his hands, a Ballance due to Your Majesty
"of Nine Thousand Two hundred and Fifty
"pounds Eleven Shillings and Sevenpence." — The

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'Lords of the Committee, in Obedience to Your
"Majestys said Order of Reference, have taken
'the said Proposal into their Consideration, and
'thought proper (as Your Majestys Revenues in
"that Provinca will be thereby affected) to take
"the Opinion of the Lords Commissioners of Your
"Majestys Treasury thereupon, who have Reported,
"that they have no Objection to what is above
"proposed; And the Committee being thorough-
'ly sensible of the great Importance it is to
"Your Majestys Service in that Part of the
"World, to Secure the Friendship of the Neigh-
'bouring Indians, and Experience having Point-
'ed out the Method of making Presents as the
"most effectual to obtain that end, / Do therefore [p.624]
'Agree humbly to Report as their Opinion, that
"Your Majesty may be pleased to Approve of
'the said Proposal of granting a Sum out of
"the said Revenues, not exceeding One Thousand
"Pounds, to be laid out in Goods for a Present
'to the said Nation or Tribe of Twightwees Indians—

His Majesty this day took the said Report into Consideration, and was pleased, with the Advice of His Privy Council, to Approve of the said Proposal of granting a Sum out of the said Revenues of two Shillings p^r Hogshead upon

Tobacco not exceeding One Thousand pounds, to be laid out in Goods for a present to the said Nation or Tribe of Twightwees Indians; And to Order, as it is hereby Ordered, that the Lords Commissioners of His Majestys Treasury, do cause a proper Warrant to be prepared for authorizing the Payment of the said Sum for that purpose. —

A true Copy
W. Sharpe

[p 628] Endorsed Virginia / Copy of an Order of Council / dated the 10th of May 1753, / [in a different hand] approving Mr. Dinwiddie's Pro: / posal of granting £1000, out of / the Duty of 2d. p lhdd of Tobacco / for presents to the Twightwees, & / directing the Lords of the Treasury / to prepare a proper Warrant to / authorize the Paymt. of said sum. / Recd. May 24th. } 1753. / W.105. / 28. 2.
Read — 30. }

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Williamsburg Virginia June 16th 1753 [p.639]

Right Hon:ble

Your Letter of 29th Nov:r last, did not come to my hands till the 10th Apr:l which I now have before me, & shall answer the same as distinctly as I can.

The Friendship & Affection of the Indians is without Doubt necessary for all His Majestys Colonies on this Continent & it's what I have in View, & shall endeavour with great Care, to cultivate; & in order to obtain their Friendship, Presents are absolutely necessary, & I shall on the next Meeting of Our Assembly, propose to them, to appropriate a certain Sum for these Services.

I shall endeavour as soon as possible to transmit an Acc:t of the different Nations of Indians, their Numbers, Strength, & Situation, having employ'd two Persons for that Service, I think the Sum of One Thousand Pounds p Ann:m will be necessary for a few Years, & that to be proportion'd for some of the Nations one Year, & so for other Nations the succeeding Years.

I shall also lay before the Assembly, the Propriety to give proper Encouragments for Foreign Protestants to settle the Interior parts of this Dominion, the Back of Our present Possessions, & no

doubt the Indulgence of freeing them for a cer-
tain Number of Years from Parochial Charges &
other Taxes, will be an agreeable Encouragment,
but I am of Opinion, this Indulgence should ex-
tend only to those that may hereafter settle,
in the remote Parts of this Dominion. I mean
that part that is not yet brought under the
Denomination of a County or Parish. .

I am Oblidg'd for Your Approbation of a
Fee for the Seal to be affix'd to each Patent,
my Predecessors had not this Fee, And indeed
I believe for not charging it, the Lands were
not properly Patented, & were some Years cul-
tivated without being brought into the Rent roll,
Whereas, on having a Fee upon affixing the Seal,
it will be the Governor's Business to have the Lands
duely Pattented, & brought on the rent roll, wch
I think will increase that revenue.—

The Inconveniences & Mischiefs in making Exor-
bitant Grants of Land, appear'd to me very Wrong,
but I find since my Arrival here, that the Land
Jobbers having Grants for One Hundred, or two
Hundred Thousand Acres of Land, have been of
Service in settling the back Parts of this Domin-
ion, as they sell a parcel them out to poor People
that come from the other Colonies to the North of

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ses, & who cannot bear the Expence of coming down here, to make their Entries, & other Necessaries in taking up Lands? but I shall be cautious in Granting / large Quantities to any one Per- [p.638]
:son, without sufficient reason & shall take proper Care that the Surveyors of Land be kept strictly to their Duty.

Inclos'd I send Your Lordships N° A The rules practis'd here on taking up Lands, on which I beg Your remarks & Observation; as to the Quantity to be taken up by each Person, I cannot pretend to ascertain, for the reasons in the former Paragraph. – I am surpriz'd the report of the Commissioners with the Indian Chiefs on the Ohio, has miscarried, it was put up in a Box with the Laws sent Home for His Ma- :jesty's Approbation. I now send a Copy, as also that of Mr Trent's, who was sent to the Twigh- :tvees & wish them safe to Y.r Hands.

I shall be glad to see the Boundary Line be- :tween Pensylvania & this Dominion ascertain'd, as I think it will be a good Step in keeping Peace in the Back Settlements, & help the Conducting the Trade with the Indians, in a more Eligible & proper Method than formerly.

I wait Your Lordships Directions in regard to

the Act concerning Executions, & relief of Insol-
:vent Debtors, which I observe the Merchants have
petitionid His Majesty for a repeal of the same,
which I think will be very right. As also Yr
Directions in regard to the Petition of the Legis-
:lative here, on the repealth Laws, to all which
due Obedience shall be given. I shall comuni-
:cate to the Council, Your reasons presented His
Majesty in regard to the Laws —

Inclos'd I send a List of Shipping enterid
Inwards & Outwards in this Dominion from
Michaelmas to Lady Day. Last Year there was
Imported & Sold here, four Thousand two hun-
:dred Negroes from the Coast of Guinea. — I
also enclose You the Receiver Generalls Accr
of two Shillings ℔ Hhd on Tobacco for the last
Six Months.

[I formerly wrote Your Lordships, that I had
a Message from a Powerful Nation of Indians, calld
the Twightwees, desiring to enter into a strict Friend-
:ship with us, in Consequence thereof, I sent them
an Express, to acquaint them of our great Inclin-
:nation to cultivate a Friendship with them, &
to confirm the same, desird them to send some
of their Chiefs & Warriors to Winchester, the West
:ermost Town in this Dominion, to receive a Present

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of Guns, Powder, Lead &c. that a Commissioner from this would be there the full Moon in May last, to deliver the same.

At the same Time I sent the six Nations an Express to the same purpose, that some of their Chiefs should meet at said Town, to partake of said Present, as these People expect to be Invited on delivering any Present, I was willing to comply with this usual Custom.

The Messenger sent to the Twightwees, went from this in Novr & has not since been heard of, I fear he was intercepted by some of the French Indians – The Messenger [p.61v.] to the Six Nations is returnd, & reports, that none of the Chiefs of these Nations could at this Time come to Winchester, for they had an Acct that a great Number of French from Canada, with many Indians that were in their Interest, were March'd near their Country, & that they heard they were bound to the Ohio, to take Possession of the Lands on that river; that they were under great Apprehensions of their Designs, therefore determin'd to remain at Home to watch their Proceedings.

The Messenger I sent them, is a Person born

among them, of an English Father, by an Indian Princess he cannot speak good English, he deliver'd me his Message in Writing, which I inclose You a Copy N°. 1 — (I rec'd. an Express from M'. Hamilton Gov'. of Philadelphia on the same Head, Copy of his Letter I also transmit You N°. 2

3 A Paragraph of W'm. West's Letter to Gov'. Hamilton.

4 My Message to the Six Nations.

5 D°. to the Catawbas.

6 D°. to the Cherokees.

7 Copy of Coll°. Johnston's Letter to Gov'. Clinton.)

Upon perusing the above Letters &c'a. I call'd the Council, & it was thought proper & necessary to send to the Indians in Friendship with Us, Messengers to acquaint them of Our Disputions, of the Designs of the French & their Indians, that they may be on their Guard, for fear of Surprize from them.

(I also sent an Express to M'. Allen Gov'. of N°. Carolina, Copy of my Letter to him I also enclose You N°. 8.) I think it absolutely necessary for His Majesty's Service, if possible, to prevent their Settling on the Ohio. — One of the Chiefs of the Six Nations that lives on the Ohio, sent a Message, that they were in great Want of Powder

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Shott & Arms.

I have therefore order'd that the Present intended for the Indians, now at Winchester, should be sent them, as they have engag'd a Party of Indians to meet them on the Road between Winchester & the Ohio to escort them.

All the English Traders have left the Ohio in a great Panick, being affraid of being cut off.

One of the Council who I sent to Winchester to deliver the Present, has sent a Messenger to the Comanding Officer of the French Forces, to know his reasons in Invading the English Territories, when a confirm'd Peace subsists between the Crowns of Britain & France & to know by what Authority he comes with an Arm'd Force, to intercept our Trade & disturb Our Settlements, which is the Property of the British Nation & that / the [p 600] Lands on Ohio, were confirm'd to them the Last Winter by the Indians. On the return of the Messenger, I shall acquaint Your Lordships with his Answer.

And beg Your Directions how to behave in an Affair of this Consequence to His Majesty's Dominions on this Continent, & I hope You will think it necessary to prevent the French taking

Possession of the Lands on the Ohio, so contiguous to Our Settlements, or indeed in my private Opinion they ought to be prevented making any Settlements to the Westward of Our present Possessions — I have wrote to the Neighbouring Governors very earnestly on this Subject, & in case of need, to know the Number of Forces they could raise, that if we should have Orders from Britain to prevent their Settling on the Ohio, we may be prepard by Force to prevent their Settling on His Britanick Majesty's Lands, but this will be suspended till I have Your Lordships Directions in this Affair.

It gives me much Concern that the French should at this Time attempt in a Hostile manner, to invade the King of Great Britain's Dominions & Subjects, whilst living & behaving peacably towards the Subjects of the French King

A Person is just arriv'd here from the Ohio, who acquaints me there is arriv'd there from Canada two Parties of French Forces, each consisting of four Hundred Men, with eight Pss. of Cannon, & other Warlike Stores, that they are actualy now building a Fort on that river: He further says, the Indians on that River are steady Friends to the English, & are much alarmd at the Designs

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of the French, that they were in want of Powder Shot &c: & expected a Supply from us; which they must have rec^d. by this Time, & that after they had receivd a Supply, they intended with all their Might to prevent their Settlement, in which I hope they will succeed —]

I humbly propose to Your Lordships, the absolute Necessity of having two Forts built on the Ohio to support His Majesty's just right to those Lands, Protect our Trade & indeed support & defend our present Possessions. If Your Lordships are of the same Opinion, twenty Cannon, three Pounders with Powder, Shott &c^a. is necessary, all which I humbly submit to Your superior Judgment —

This Ship just waiting for my Letters prevents my enlarging, further than assuring You, I remain with great Deference & most hble Respects

Right Hon^ble

Your Lordships

most Obed^t hble Serv^t

Robt Dinwiddie

P.S: I also transmit Your Lordships } my Letter to Gov^r Hamilton N^o 4 }

Endorsed. Virginia. / Letter from Robt Din-
widdie / Esqr Lieut Govr of Virginia / to the
Board, dated Williamsburg ye 16th of June 1753 /
containing amongst other / things an Account
of a Settlement which the / ffrench are making
upon / the River Ohio &c / transmitting -
Recd Augst ye 11th
Read August 16 } 1753. / W. 108.

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To the Sachems Chiefs & Warriors of [p.69r]
the Six United Nations.

The Governor of Virginia wisheth Health & every Good.

I have rec^d by the Hands of Mr. Andrew Montour Yr Son & Councellor (to whom as You desir'd I give all due Credit) the Answer which Our Friends & Brethren, the Sachems Chiefs & Warriors of the Six United Nations gave at Onondago on the 15th Day of April last, to the Message I had sent to them by the said Andrew Montour, together with two Belts of Wampum, which, as You desir'd, We will preserve to be re: turn'd at Our future Meeting in Treaty. I am well pleas'd with the Assurances You give me, of preserv: ing always the Covenant Chain bright & strong: & that the Enemies of Us, or Our Brethren shall never prevail either by Fraud or Force to weaken or break it: And Our Brethren may depend on Our giving them all due Assistance and Support, & that We will not be backward to furnish them with both Arms & Ammunition for their Defence—

It is so necessary for the Welfare of You Our Brethren to prevent Your Enemies from Set: tling on the Ohio, that I must recommend it to You, to be careful in that Particular & therefore that You would keep Your young Warriors at Home

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& in readiness, for Yr Enemies will be watch-
-ful to take Advantage & Surprize You if they
know them to be absent

For the rest I refer You to Yr Brother,
Our good Friend Andrew Montour the Bearer
hereof. And so wishing You Happiness & Preser-
vation from all Evils, I bid You Farewell

Given under my Hand, & the Seal of the
Colony at Williamsbury this 24th. Day of May 1753
Copy.

[p.602] Endorsed Virginia / Lieut Gov. Dinwiddies Letter to the Six United Nations of Indians, dated / Williams-burg, 24th. May 1753. Recd with his Letter dated 16th June 1753. / Recd Read Augst 11th 16th } 1753. / W.112

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C.O.5.1327.

To the Sachems Chiefs & Warriors of [Catawbas]
the Catawbas

The Honble Robert Dinwiddie Esqr
Govr & Comdr in Chief of Virginia
wisheth Health & Prosperity.

I have recd Intelligence that the French &
their Indians have taken up the Hatchet against
You, & all Our Brethren & come with their Forces
to take Possession of the Hunting Grounds &
Lands upon the Ohio, & all its Banks, of which,
I now send Mr Henry Morrice to give You Notice—

They have taken great Pains to persuade the
Six Nations Yr Friends, to join with them, & de-
clare War against You: But the Hearts of Yr
Friends the Six Nations were right They stopd
their Ears, & would not hearken to the Words of
the French; but they declard that they would love
You as their Brethren, & would preserve the Coven-
ant Chain which they had put their Hands unto
with the Catawbas, bright & unbroken, as long as
the Moon lasted.

On my Part I shall never desert my good
Friends & therefore, I give this Information, that
You may be prepar'd against the Danger, & pre-
serve Yourselves from being Surpriz'd—

For the rest I refer You to Mr Henry Morrice,

C.O.5/1327

& so I bid You Farewell.

Given under my Hand, & the Seal of the Colony at Williamsburg, this 31st Day of May 1753—

Copy.

Endorsed. No 5. Virginia / Lr. Gov. Dinwiddie May Letter to the Catawba Indians, / dated Williamsburg, 31st. May 1753. / Recd. with his Letter / dated ye 16th. June 1753. / Recd Read Augt. ye 11th 16 } 1753. / W. 113.

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To the Emperor, Sachems, & Warriors of [p.600]
the great Nation of the Cherokees.

The Hon.ble Robert Dinwiddie Esq Gov.r &
Com.r in Chief of Virginia wisheth
Health & Prosperity —

I was Concern'd when I heard that my good
Friend the Emperor of Chota was disturbd by
some French Indians as he return'd from hence
last Nov.r but I was well pleas'd to hear
soon after that, the Six Nations Our mutual
good Friends did so properly resent it, as to
send immediately a demand of the Gov.t of Can
-ada that Satisfaction should be made, & the
Persons that had been carried away belonging
to their Brethren the Cherokees restor'd. This,
which I am inform'd has been the Conduct
of the Six Nations, will I hope sufficiently
prove their good Will towards You, & preserve inv
-iolate the Friendship & good Understanding, that
is so necessary at this Time —

I have now caus'd Mr. Henry Morrice to come
in my Name, to take my good Friends by the
Hand, & to let them know, the French have taken
up the Hatchet, & threaten to strike all the Na-
-tions that are in Friendship with the Children
of Our King. Neither We, nor Our Brethren are

C.O.5: 1327

affraid, nor need We be so whilst We are true to each Other & are united among Ourselves — For this reason I would earnestly perswade my good Friends to hearken to the Voice of Peace, & be prevaild upon to bury the Tomahoe that has been so long lifted up between You & the Creeks; For which good Purpose, I have also desird the Govr of Carolina to use his kind Endeavours. I desire You will give the Chickesaws notice of the Danger that I now inform You of, that they may be also upon their Guard—

For the rest I refer You to Mr. Henry Norrice to whom, I desire all due Credit may be given & so I bid / You Farewell

(pleads)

Given under my Hand & the Seal of the Colony at Williamsburg this 31st. Day of May 1753—

Copy

Endorsed. No. 6. Virginia / Gov. Dinwiddie's Acct. Letter to the Cherokee Indn. / dated Williamsburg, 31st. May 1753. / Recd. with his Letter / dated ye 16th. June 1753. / Recd. August ye 11th. / Read ——— 16 } 1753. / W. 114.

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Williamsburg May 22d. 1753 [probably]

Sr.

Yrs of the 6th: Instr: I duely rec: I have no doubt but You will do all in Yr. Power, in bring: ing to Justice any Persons guilty of such vile Actions as those, I formerly sent You Affidavits of: The Indian Traders in general appear to me to be a Set of abandon'd Wretches the many Complaints I have had from our own People & the Six Nations, confirms me in this Opinion, & I wish they were properly regulated, prevent'd carrying the Quantity of Spirit among them, & that the Laws were properly put in Execution, by Oblidging each Trader to give in proper Se· curity for their Behaviour.

I thank You for the Copy of Mr. Johnstons Let· ter to Govr. Clinton & of his Letter to You, the Con· tents thereof is Confirmd by Mr. Montour who came here from the Six Nations: they are under great Fear & Apprehentions of the French Designs to settle the Ohio, I have sometime ago heard of their Robberies & Murders, & if they are allow'd a peaceable Settlemt. on the Ohio, I think the Con· sequences will be attend'd with the Ruin of our Trade with the Indians & also in Time will be Destruction to all our Settlemts. on the Continent;

The Indians of the Six Nations &c. last Year at Logstown, gave up these Lands to this Colony, w^th Liberty of settling a fixd Trade, to supply them with Necessaries, & leave to build two Forts, I have wrote Home on that head, but as yet have no Answer

What Pretentions of right the French have I know not, but that, of their numbers they will make good a Settlem^t in Violation of the Treaties subsisting between Us & France. I call'd a Council to consult on this present Emergency, & We thought it proper to send an Express to S^o. Carolina to the Gov^r. to endeavour to make Peace between the Creeks & Cherokees, & I shall send a Messenger to the Catawbas, Cherokees & other Indian [p.169] Nations in Friendship with Us, to put them on their Guard. And We further think it would be absolutely necessary, for all the Colonies to join together, in raising a proper Force to prevent the French settling on the Lands of the Ohio; in such Case we should be ready with Our Quota, & I doubt not but the Indians in Amity with Us, will readily join, but this cannot be done immediately, Pray let me know Y^r Opinion thereon & how Y^r People would relish such a Proposal. Do You think it proper that

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the Govt. of New York, should send to the Govt of Canada? to know his reasons, in the Time of confirmd Peace with the French, of his sending an Army into the English Governmt to take the Lands Granted Us by the Indians, & his People Robbing & Murdering the English Subjects.

The Emperor of the Cherokees, his Empress, Son, & some of His Generals were here last Fall, were properly entertain'd, and dismiss'd with con-siderable Presents; I have now an Acct that some of the Mawhawks, comonly callid the Pray-ing Indians, in the Interest of the French, met with him in his return to His Country, Scalpid the Emperor, carried the Empress, Son & Attendants Prisoners to Canada, such Cruelties is intolerable, & surely cannot meet with the Approbation of the Govt of Canada.

I agree with You as soon as we can have the Facts properly clearid up, that imediate Notice should be sent Home to the Ministry, yet an Application to the Govt of Canada previous thereto, I think absolutely necessary, if You think proper to write Govr Clinton thereon - There is a Misfor-tune attending Our Trade with the Indians, which I have obsevd ever since Arrival that

the Traders from each Colony are Jealous of one another, & seem intirely bent on the Support of their respective Colonies Trade, with invidious reflections against others, & that to the Indians, without considering themselves Subjects to one & the same Prince, this I conceive has been of very great Prejudice to the British Interest among the different Nations of Indians, I wish some Method may be found out to restrain these People, & to keep the Trade in a more uniform & regular Manner.

[p.669] / I have often mention'd to the Ohio Compa. Yr Proprietors Inclinations to support their Settling the Lands granted them by His Majesty, for which they seem'd to be very well pleas'd; I shall be extreemly glad to keep up an open & free Correspondce with You. I shall long to hear the result of Yr Assembly on the present Situation of Affairs & tho' many of Yr People, from religious Principals are Peaceably inclin'd, yet they will not Silently submit to the Views they may have of their Posterity being under a French Arbitrary Governmt & as the greatest Number of Yr People are Germans, no doubt on this Occasion they will with Chearfulness exert themselves, in Defence of their

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Settlem? &c. I (Am) extreemly hurried a the Messenger waits for this Letter, wherefore I hope You will excuse any Blunders may be in it, & believe me to be with all imaginable regard & Esteem

S?

Y? most Hble Servt.

Robt Dinwiddie

Hon^ble James Hamilton Esq?

Copy.

Endorsed N? 9. Virginia Lt Gov. Dinwiddie's Letter to Gov? Hamilton, / dated Williamsburg, 22. May 1753. / Rec? with Lieut. Gov. Dinwiddie's Lett? / dated y? 16? of June 1753. / Rec? Aug? y? 11? Read 16. } 1753. / W. 114. [p 670]

Q.O.V.: 1327

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1753. The Method of taking up Lands in Virginia. [p.69.]

All Lands here, till in Queen Anne's Reign, were taken up by Importation rights, a Concession from the Crown (I believe) of Fifty Acres for every Person imported into the Colony. The Importation is to be provid in some Court of record here, & Certified from thence to the Secretary's Office. The first mention I find of Treasury rights in our Laws, is in the Year 1710, & the first Patent granted on such rights is in 1711, as I am informd at the Secretary's Office. These rights are issud by Order of the Governor & Council from time to time, & certified under the Hands of the Auditor & Receiver General, that fifty Acres of Land the Bearer is intitled to, for every five Shillings said there to be paid to the Receiver Gen[l]. Few Importation rights (tho' they are still valid) are now claim'd, the Difficulty and Charge of proving them making it hardly worth their while.

But, some Lands (besides his Majesty's Grant to the Ohio Company) have, to encourage & expedite the extending our Frontiers, (before the French shou'd possess themselves of them) been granted by D[r] W[m] Gooch, to be taken up on Condition of Settling one Family for every Thousand Acres contain'd in

the Grant in 4 Years Time, but still liable to the Paym.t of Quit rents.

For the same reason some Lands were grantd in Gov.r Spotswood's Time, in the Counties of Brunswick & Spotsylvania, without rights (I believe) & with an Exemption from Quitrents for a Term to encourage our Settling up to the Passes through the Mountains.—

Many Inhabitants beyond the Mountains have been induced to come hither, from Pensylvania & other Places, by allowing the Petitioners for large Grants 4 or 5 Years Time to Survey, & procure Inhabitants; but still with the Paym.t of Quitrents. And because those Lands are much broken & incommoded with rock & Mountains several Adventurers in large Grants, have been allowd to compleat their Grants in sundry Surveys, not doubting but that the intermediate Mountains or mean Lands will, as soon as they appear to be [p.69] valuable, be hereafter/ taken up; tho' it would be too great a Discouragement to the extends of our Frontiers, to oblige them to include them now, by holding them to one Survey for the Whole.

Any Person is allowd to make an Entry, with the Surveyor of the County where the Land lies, for any Quantity of Land not heretofore

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granted, not exceeding 400 Acres, on his lodging rights with the Surveyor for the Quantity entered for, which Entry entitles him to a Survey thereof; & if he prosecutes in due form, he obtains a Patent for the same; subject to Cultivation in three Years, but to the Paymt of Quitrents from the first Michaelmas after the Date of the Patent. And the same Person does perhaps take several such.

But if any Person, or Company of Persons, are desirous to take up any larger Grant than 400 Acres in one Patent, they come by Petition to the Govr & Council for leave to take up the Quantity of Land therein expressd & describd. And regard being had to the Ability of the Petitioners to seat with Inhabitants to cultivate the Lands. Grants have been made to Company's to take up 50, 60, & 100,000 Acres on the Branches of Mississippi with 4 Years to survey & procure Inhabitants; but then to pay Rights & Quitrents. And in the last Year of Br. Wm Gooch's Government, such a Grant was made to forty odd Persons, for 800,000 Acres on the same Terms of 4 Years to survey, & to take it in sundry Surveys. But this Grant is to begin upon the dividing Line

between this Colony & Carolina, when the same shall be further extended. And some others of these Grants cannot well take Effect till the Western Boundaries of Maryland & Pensylvania are first settled

[p. 67a] Endorsed. N°. 2. Virginia. / The method of taking up / Lands in Virginia. / Rec^d. with Lieu^t. Gov^r. Dinwiddie's / Letter dated y^e 16.^th June 1753. / Rec^d. Read Aug^t. y^e 11.^th / 16. } 1753. / W. 118.

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The Accot of his Majesty's Revenue of 2/- p hogshead & arising [p117] within this Colony of Virginia from 25th of Octo: 1747 to 25th of April 1748.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.			
To Ballance of the last Accot	£ 1833.	14.	1
The Accot of the Upper District of James River	446.	10.	1
The Accot of the Lower District of James River	326.	11.	10
The Accot of the District of York River	393.	12.	6
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River	249.	11.	1
The Accot of the District of South Potomack	258.	12.	1
The Accot of the Port of Accomack	42.	—	5
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land Sold	156.	—	6
The Accot of Fines and Forfeitures	2.	—	6
	£ 6408.	13.	1
The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the payment of the following Sums.			
By a Warrant to the Governor for half a years Salary . . . . . £	1000.	—	—
By a Warrant to the Gentlemen of the Council for Ditto	300.	—	—
By a Warr: to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer.	100.	—	—
By a Warrant to the Rt Honble Horatio Walpole Esqr Auditor of the Plantations for half a years Salary	50.	—	—
By a Warr: to Peter Lehenp Esqr Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs for Dº	50.	—	—
By a Warr: to Peyton Randolph Esq his Majestys Attorney Genl for Dº . .	33.	—	—
By a Warrant to Natl Walthoe Esq Clerk of the Council for Ditto . . .	50.	—	—
By a Warrant to Lawrence Washington Adjutant for Ditto	75.	—	—
By a Warrant to Joseph Davenport Armourer for Ditto	6.	—	—
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto	21.	—	—
By a Warrant to the Ministers Attending one General Court	10.	—	—
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors house	56.	16.	2
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	360.	3.	3
By a Warrant for Presents to the Indians	195.	—	—
By Allowance to the Receiver General of ½ pCt on £ 1467.19.7 for negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London	7.	6.	9

By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p Cent on £1874.19.—	93.	14.	11
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum	93.	14.	11
So that the sum Disburst amounts to ...£	2503.	16.	—
And there will Remain due to Ballance this Accot.	4204.	17.	1
	6708.	13.	1

John Grymes Recr. Genl.

[N.19]

May the 7th 1748.

I have Examined the within Accot of his Majestys Revenue commencing the 25th of October 1747. and ending the 25th of April 1748 and have compared every article with its proper Voucher produced by John Grymes Esqr Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amounting to Six thousand Seven hundred & Eight Pounds thirteen Shillings & one Penny And the Discharge to two thousand five hundred & three Pounds Sixteen Shillings both truly Stated So that there is due to his Majestys Revenue for Ballance of this Accot Four thousand two hundred & four Pounds Seventeen Shillings & one penny Sterling.

John Blair D. Audr.

May the 7th 1748

The within Accot compared and Examined by John Blair Esqr Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and sworn to by John Grymes Esqr Receiver General.

William Gooch

[N.56] Endorsed Virginia. / Account of his Majtys Revenue / of 2d pr Hogshead arising in Virginia, from / the 25th of Octobr 1747, to / ye 25th of April 1748. / Recd with Dr Willm Gooch's Letter / dated the 16th of June 1748. / Recd August ye 15th / Read ye 16th } 1748. / W. 5. / 3.

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The Acco[t] of his Majestys Revenue of Quitrents &c from the 25[th] [April] of April 1747 to the 25[th] of April 1748 arising within this Colony of Virginia

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

To Ballance of the last Acco[t]	£	3899.	16. 5
To the Quitrents of the Northern Neck for the Year 1747.		6.	13. 4
To the Acco[t] of Compositions for Escheated Lands.			

Quitrents for the Year 1747.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid for in money or Tobacco	Allowance p[r] C[t] to the People and Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said Allowances	Sold at p 100	Paid in Money & amount of the Tobacco Sold
Amelia	329174	£329. 3. 6	10 £32. 18. 4			£296. 3. 2
Ditto	89750	21535	10 & 6	14171	9/5	66. 14. 5
Augusta						
Albemarle	120000	£120. —. —	10 £12. — —			108. —. —
Ditto	26280	6307	10 & 6	4150	10/1	20. 18. 6
Accomack	24934	£24. 18. 8½	10 £2. 9. 10½			22. 8. 10
Ditto	205089	49221	10 & 6	41641	8/6	176. 19. 6
Brunswick	140000	£140. — —	10 £14 — —			126. — —
Ditto	60967	14632	10 & 6	9628	9/5	45. 6. 7
Caroline	269617	£269. 12. 4	10 £26. 19. 2			242. 13. 2
Charles City	80000	£80. — —	10 £8 — —			72. — —
Elizabeth City	33499	£33. 9. 11	10 £3. 6. 11			30. 3. —
Essex	142697	£142. 13. 11¾	10 £14. 5. 4¾			128. 8. 7
Glocester	140000	£140. — —	10 £14 — —			126. —. —
Goochland	300000	£300. — —	10 £30. — —			270. — —
Ditto	16268	3904	10 & 6	2569	10/1	12. 19. —
Hanover	251848	£251. 16. 10½	10 £25. 3. 8½			226. 13. 2
Henrico	220000	£220. — —	10 £22 — —			198. — —
James City	87337	£87. 6. 9½	10 £8. 14. 8½			78. 12. 1
Isle of Wight	213381	£213. 7. 8	10 £21. 6. 9			192. — 11
Ditto	96090	23062	20 & 6	17343	4/-	60. 14. —
King William	138121	£138. 2. 5	10 £13. 16. 3			124. 6. 2
King & Queen	186053	£186. 1. —¾	10 £18. 12. 1¾			167. 8. 11
Louisa	100000	£100. — —	10 £10. — —			90. — —
Lunenburgh	220000	£220. — —	10 £22. — —			198. — —
Ditto	30450	7308	30 & 6	4810	9/5	22. 12. 11
Middlesex	74241	£74. 4. 10	10 £7. 8. 5			66. 16. 5
Nansemond	92311	£92. 6. 3	10 £9. 4. 7			83. 1. 8
Ditto	44929	10783	14 & 6	8717	6/2	26. 17. 6
Norfolk	129250	£129. 5. —	10 £12. 18. 6			116. 6. 6
Northampton	19296	£19. 5. 11	10 £1. 18. 7			17. 7. 4
Ditto	86805	20832	10 & 6	17625	8/11½	78. 18. 11
New Kent	104568	£104. 7. 3	10 £10. 8. 8			93. 18. 7
[Orange.]						

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid for in money or Tobacco	Allowance p.C. to the People and Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said Allowance	sold at £100	Paid in money & amount of the Tobacco sold.					
Orange	17020.	4085	30 & 6	2689	8/5	11.	6.	4			
Prince George	353863.	£353. 17. 5½	10 £35. 7. 8½			318.	9.	7			
Princess Ann	122048.	£122. — . 11½	10 £12. 4. 1½			109.	16.	10			
Spotsylvania	200000.	£200. — . —	10 £20. — . —			180.	—.	—			
Surry	164300.	£164. 6. —	10 £16. 8. 7			147.	17.	5			
Ditto	121351.	29124.	2086.	21901.	8/5	92.	3.	4			
Warwick	39080.	£39. 1. 7	10 £3. 18. 2			33.	3.	5			
York	68332.	£68. 6. 8	10 £6. 16. 8.			61.	10.	—	4542.	18.	9
								£	8449.	9.	6

[p.46]

Arrears of Quitrents paid in the Year 1747

Counties Names	Number of Acres Paid for	Paid for in money or Tobacco	Allowance p.C. to the People and Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said Allowance	sold at £100	Paid in money & amount of the Tobacco sold					
Amelia	300	£0. 6. —	£0. 0. 7.		£		5.	5			
Ditto	145602	£145. 12. —	£14. 11. 2			131.	—.	10			
Brunswick	71906	£71. 18. 1½	£7. 3. 9½			64.	14.	4			
Caroline	1400	£1. 8. —	£0. 2. 9			1.	5.	3			
Ditto	18788	£18. 15. 9	£1. 17. 7			16.	18.	2			
Essex	1639	£1. 12. 10	£0. 3. 3			1.	9.	7			
Goochland	218092	£218. 1. 10	£21. 16. 2			196.	5.	8			
Hanover	10846	£10. 16. 11	£1. 1. 8			9.	15.	3			
Ditto	57475	£57. 9. 6	£5. 14. 11			51.	14.	7			
Isle of Wight	98100	£98. 2. —	£9. 16. 2			88.	5.	10			
King William	1400	£1. 8. —	£0. 2. 9			1.	5.	3			
King & Queen	1060	£1. 1. 2½	£0. 2. 1½			—.	19.	1			
Ditto	2842	£2. 16. 10	£0. 5. 8			2.	11.	2			
Louisa	131520	£131. 10. 5	£13. 3. —			118.	7.	5			
Lunenburgh	96113	£96. 2. 3	£9. 12. 2			86.	10.	1			
middlesex	1000	£1. —. —	£0. 2. —				18.	—			
Nansemond	11877	£11. 17. 6	£1. 3. 9			10.	12.	9			
Orange 1748	100000	£100. —. —	£10. —. —			90.	—.	—			
Prince George	2226	£2. 4. 6	£0. 4. 5			2.	—.	1			
Ditto	35521	£35. 10. 5	£3. 11. —			31.	19.	5			
Princess Ann	2189	£2. 3. 9½	£0. 4. 4½			1.	19.	5			
Surry	2010	£2. —. 2	£0. 4. —			1.	16.	2			
Ditto	6957	£6. 17. 2	£0. 13. 9			6.	3.	5			
Warwick	2670	£2. 13. 5	£0. 5. 4			2.	8.	1			
York	827	£0. 16. 6¾	£0. 1. 7¾				14.	11	920.	1.	2
								£	9369.	9.	8

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

C.O.5/1327

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself.

By paid on his late majestys Warrant to the Assignee of Henry Rainsford Esqr for £500 p Annum for 31 years from midsummer 1717 One years Annuity to Lady day 1748...	500.	—.	—
By paid to the Rt Honble Horatio Walpole on his majestys Warrant one Years Allowance Ending this day....	150.	—.	—
By two Warrs to the Commissary for a years Salary Ending this day.....	100.	—.	—
By two Warrs to the Attorney General for a years Salary Ending this day.....	70.	—.	—
By five Warrants from the Governor dated the 25th of April 1748 in pursuance of his Majestys Warrant dated at Kensington the 17th day of September 1747 for the Rewards to the Commissioners & Surveyors and defraying the Charges & Expences in Running a Boundary Line to Ld Fairfaxs Territories.....	1200.	—.	—
By his Majestys Warrant dated at St. James's the 4th day of May 1748 for paying to Peter Leheup Esqr or to his Assigns £2000. which being come to hand with a Regular Receipt signd by the said Leheup at the time this Accot was laid before the Deputy Auditor is brought to the Credit of the Receiver General in this Accot.....	2000.	—.	—
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 12½ pCt on £4847.8.11 (if allowd at the Treasury) Received in Quitrent Money to Enable him to Remit the same to London by Bills of Exchange	605.	18.	6
By Allowance of ½ pCt on £4863.14.9 the Sterling Receipt of this Accot for negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London.....	24.	6.	4
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p Cent on £5469.13.3.....	273.	9.	8
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same sum.....	272.	9.	8
Do that the sum Disburst amounts to	5197.	4.	2
And there will remain due to Ballance this Accot	4172.	5.	6
£	9369.	9.	8

Philip Gwynne Recr Genl

C.O.5: 1327

[p. 89]

I have Examined the within Accot of his Majesty's Revenue Commencing the 25th of April 1747 and ending the 25th of April 1748 and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by Philip Grymes Esqr Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amounting to Nine thousand three hundred sixty nine Pounds nine shillings and eight pence and the Discharge to Five thousand one hundred ninety seven Pounds four shillings and two pence both truly Stated, So that there is due to his Ma-jestys Revenue for Ballance of this Accot Four thousand one hundred Seventy two Pounds five shillings and six pence Ster-ling.

John Blair D. Audr

Decr 2d 1748.

The within Accot Compared and Examined by John Blair Esqr Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council & Sworn to by Philip Grymes Esqr Receiver General.

William Gooch

[p. 88]

Endorsed. Virginia. / Account of His Majestys / Revenue of Quit-Rents, &c arising / within the Colony of Virginia, from / ye 25th of April 1747, to ye 25th of April / 1748. / Recd with Sir Willm Gooch's / Duplicate Lett. / dated ye 5th of Decemr 1748. / Recd January 31st / Read Febry ye 1st } 1748/9 /

W 12. / 5.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

Williamsburg Decem^{r}. 5th 1748. [N. 71.]

my Lords,

The 2^{d} of last month I had the Honour of transmitting to Your Lordships my Speech and the Addresses at the Opening of an Assembly the 27th of October, Duplicates whereof are inclosed, and have now the Satisfaction of informing your Lordships that a Bill has pass'd both Houses for rebuilding our old Capitol destroy'd by Fire.

Mr. Grymes His majesty's Receiver General dying after a tedious Indisposition the Beginning of last Month, is the Reason why the Accounts of His Majesty's Revenues of Quit. Rents and 2^{s} per Hhd could not be sooner prepared for Your Lordships. By this Gentleman's Decease there is a Vacancy in the Council, to which I beg Leave to recommend his Son, Philip Ludwell Grymes, who by His majesty was appointed Receiver General before his Father's Death. And I beg Your Lordships to indulge me the Liberty of reminding Your Lordships of the Secretary Thomas Nelson, whom sometime since I recommended to succeed Mr. Lightfoot deceas'd, it being necessary for His Majesty's Service that both those Officers should be in the Council. I am with Duty and Respect,

[Your Lordships most obedient
humble servant
(Sd.) Will: Gooch]

[p. 86]

Endorsed. Virginia / Letter from Sir William Gooch/ Bart Lieut Govr of Virginia, to ye/ Board, dated ye 5th of Decbr 1748,/ inclosing (besides Duplicates of/Papers that have been received) / the Original Account of His Majesty's/ Revenue of 2s. p Hogshead, &c/ arising within the Colony of Virginia,/ from ye 25th of April, to the 25th of / October 1748./ N. B. The Duplicate of this Letter/ was recd ye 31st of Jany; but this, being/ more full & particular, is kept, as also,/ because it inclosd ye Original Account/ abovementiond./ W. 14./ Recd Febry ye 17th / Read ——— } 1748.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Accot of his majestys Revenue of 2/. p hogshead &c arising with[in]
-in this Colony of Virginia from the 25th of April 1748 to the 25th of
October 1748.

The Receiver General doth Charge him-self with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows			
To Ballance of the last Accot	£	4204. 17.	1
The Accot of the Upper District of James River		864. 16.	2
The Accot of the Lower District of James River		325. 7.	2
The Accot of the District of York River		861. 7.	–
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River		1120. 14.	6
The Accot of the District of South Potomack		545. 3.	11
The Accot of the Port of Accamack			
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land Sold		808. 2.	2
The Accot of Fines and Forfeitures		712. 1.	5
	£	9500. 14.	3
The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the payment of the following Sums.			
By a Warrant to the Governor for half a years Salary	£	1000. –.	–
By a Warrant to the Gentlemen of the Council for Ditto		300. –.	–
By a Warr[t] to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer		100. –.	–
By a Warrant to the Rt. Honble Horatio Walpole Esq. Auditor of the Plantations for half a years Salary		50. –.	–
By a Warr[t] to Peter Lehcup Esq. Solicitor of the Virginia affairs for Do		50. –.	–
By a Warr[t] to Peyton Randolph Esq his Majestys Attorney Genl for Do		35. –.	–
By a Warrant to Nath[l] Walthoe Esq clerk of the Council for Do		50. –.	–
By a Warrant to Laurence Washington Adjutant for Do		45. –.	–
By a Warrant to Joseph Davenport Armurer for Do		6. –.	–
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto		21. –.	–
By a Warrant to the Ministers Attending one General Court		6. –.	–
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors house		21. 2.	–
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges		563. 14.	7
By a Warrant for the Charge of a House Built for the publick Records		367. 19.	7
By a Warrant for the Expence of Maintaining & sending home sundry prisoners of War		1042. 6.	3
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 2½ p 6[c] on £4140. 16. 6 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London		30. 14.	1
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p 6[c] on £ 5295. 17. 2		264. 15.	10
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum		264. 15.	10
So that the Disburst amounts to	£	4044. 8.	2
And there will remain due to Ballance this Accot		5456. 6.	1
	£	9500. 14.	3

Philip Grymes Rec[r] Gen[l]

[1748] I have Examined the within Acco^{t} of his Majesty's Revenue commencing the 25 th of April 1748 and ending the 25th of October 1748 and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by Philip Grymes Esq^{r} Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amounting to Nine thousand five hundred Pounds fourteen shillings and three pence and the Discharge to Four thousand and forty four Pounds eight shillings and two pence both truly Stated. So that there is due to his Majesty's Revenue for Ballance of this Acco^{t} Five thousand four hundred fifty six Pounds six shillings & one penny Sterling.

John Blair D. Aud^{r}

Dec^{r} 2^{d} 1748.

The within Acco^{t} Compared and Examined by John Blair Esq^{r} Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and Sworn to by Philip Grymes Esq^{r} Receiver General.

William Gooch

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Accot of his Majesty's Revenue of 2/. ℔ hogshead &c arising with[in] [p.109]
, in this Colony of Virginia from the 25th day of October 1748,
to the 25th day of April 1749.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.			
To Ballance of the last Accot	£	5456.	0. 1
The Accot of the Upper District of James River		328.	—. 10
The Accot of the Lower District of James River		378	16. 10
The Accot of the District of York River		272.	6. 3
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River		521.	12. —
The Accot of the District of South Potomack		328.	6. 1
The Accot of the Port of Accomack		10.	14. 10
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land Sold		434.	7 6
The Accot of Fines and Forfeitures		. . . .	. . .
	£	7730.	11. 5

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself
By the payment of the following Sums.

By a Warrant to the Governor for half a years Salary	£	1000.	—. —
By a Warrant to the Gentlemen of the Council for Ditto		300.	—. —
By a Warr: to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer		100.	—. —
By a Warrant to the Rt Honble Horatio Walpole Esq Auditor of the Plantations for half a years Salary		50.	—. —
By a Warrant to Peter Lehcup Esq Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs for Do		50.	—. —
By a Warr: to Peyton Randolph Esq his Majestys Attorney Gent for Ditto		35.	—. —
By a Warr: to Nath: Walthoe Esq Clerk of the Council for Ditto		50.	—. —
By a Warrant to Lawrence Washington Adjutant for Ditto		75.	—. —
By a Warrant to Joseph Davenport Armourer for Ditto		6.	—. —
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto		21.	—. —
By a Warr: to the Ministers Attending one Gent Court & Assembly		56.	—. —
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors house		26.	15. 11
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges		403.	15. 11
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 2 ℔ Ct on £1027. 13. 6 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London		10.	2. 9
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 ℔ Cent on £2274. 5. 4		113.	14. 3
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum		113.	14. 3
So that the sum Disburst amounts to	£	2391.	3. 1
And there will remain due to Ballance this Accot		5339.	8. 4
	£	7730.	11. 5

Philip Grymes Recr Gent

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Accot of his Majestys Revenue of 2/. p.a hogshead &c arising with[in] [p.109]
, in this Colony of Virginia from the 25th day of October 1748,
to the 25th day of April 1749.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.			
To Ballance of the last Accot . . . . . £	5456.	6.	1
The Accot of the Upper District of James River	328.	—.	10
The Accot of the Lower District of James River	578.	16.	10
The Accot of the District of York River	242.	6.	3
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River	521.	12.	—
The Accot of the District of South Potomack	528.	6.	1
The Accot of the Port of Accomack	10.	14.	10
The Accot of Duandry Rights of Land Sold	434.	7	6
The Accot of Fines and Forfeitures	. . . .	. .	. .
£	7730.	11.	5
The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the payment of the following Sums.			
By a Warrant to the Governor for half a years Salary £	1000.	—.	—
By a Warrant to the Gentlemen of the Council for Ditto	300.	—.	—
By a Warr.t to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer	100.	—.	—
By a Warrant to the Rt. Hon.ble Horatio Walpole Esq Auditor of the Plantations for half a years Salary	50.	—.	—
By a Warrant to Peter Leheup Esq. Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs for Do	50.	—.	—
By a Warr.t to Peyton Randolph Esq. his Majestys Attorney Gen.l for Ditto	35.	—.	—
By a Warr.t to Nath.l Walthoe Esq. Clerk of the Council for Ditto	50.	—.	—
By a Warrant to Lawrence Washington Adjutant for Ditto	75.	—.	—
By a Warrant to Joseph Davenport Armourer for Ditto	6.	—.	—
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto	21.	—.	—
By a Warr.t to the Ministers Attending one Gen.l Court & Assembly	36.	—.	—
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors house. . .	26.	15.	11
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	409.	15.	11
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 2 p.r Ct. on £2027. 13. 6 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London . . .	10.	2.	9
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p.r Cent on £2274. 5. 4	113.	14.	3
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum . . .	113.	14.	3
So that the sum Disburst amounts to . . . . £	2391.	3.	1
And there will remain due to Ballance this Accot	5339.	8.	4
£	7730.	11.	5

Philip Grymes Recr Genl

[1112]

I have Examined the within Accot. of his Majesty's Revenue Commencing the 25th of October 1748 and ending the 25th of April 1749 and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by Philip Grymes Esq. Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amounting to Seven thousand seven hundred thirty Pounds eleven Shillings & five pence and the Discharge to two thousand three hundred ninety one pounds three shillings & one penny both truly Stated so that there is due to his Majesty's Revenue for Ballance of this Accot Five thousand three hundred thirty nine Pounds eight Shillings & four Pence Sterling.

John Blair D. Aud.

May the 5th 1749.

The within Accot Compared and Examined by John Blair Esq. Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and Sworn to by Philip Grymes Esq. Receiver General.

William Gooch

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

The Accot of his Majestys Revenue of Quitrents &c Arising within this [p.129]

Colony of Virginia from the 25th day of April 1748 to the 25th day of April 1749.

The Receiver Generall doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows			
To Ballance of the last Accot.	£ 4172.	5.	6
To the Quitrents of the Northern Neck for the Year 1748. . . .	4.	13.	4
To the Accot of Compositions for Escheated Lands	17.	10.	8

Quitrents for the Year 1748.

Counties names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid for in Money or Tobacco	Allowance pr to the people and Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said allowance	Sold at p Ct	Paid in money and amount of the Tobo sold		
Amelia . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .
Ditto . . .	21815	. . 52 56.	. 50 & 6. .	. 3445	11/6	£ 19.	16.	2
Augusta . . .	150000	£150. — . —	10 £ 15. — . —	. . . . .		135.	—.	—
Albemarle . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .
Accomack . .	192101	£192. 2. —	10 £ 19. 4. 2	. . . . .	. . .	172.	17.	10
Ditto . .	. 40492	. 9718. .	. . 10 & 6. .	. 8222	10/6	43.	3.	4
Brunswick .	50000	£ 50. — . —	10 £ 5. — . —	. . . .	. . .	45.	—	—
Ditto . . .	15628.	. 3751. .	. . 50 & 6. .	2468	11/2	13.	15.	7
Caroline . .	272862	£272. 17. 5	10 £ 27. 5. 8	. . . .	. .	245.	11.	7
Charles City .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .
Elizabeth City .	. 53112	£ 53. 2. 5	10 £ 5. 6. 2	. . . . .	. . .	29.	16.	1
Essex . . .	143543	£143. 6. 10	10 £ 14. 6. 8	. . . .	. . .	129.	—.	2
Gloucester . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .
Goochland . .	250000	£250. —. —	10 £ 25. — . —	. . . .	. . .	225.	—.	—
Hanover . . .	250974	£250. 19. 6	10 £ 25. 1. 11	. . . .	. .	225.	17.	7
Henrico . . .	220000	£220. —. —	10 £ 22. —. —	. . . .	. . .	198.	—.	—
James City . .	86868	£ 86. 17. 4	10 £ 8. 13. 8	. . . .	. .	78.	3.	8
Isle of Wight	295743	£295. 14. 10	10 £ 29. 11. 5	. . . .	. .	266.	3.	5
Ditto	. . 10047.	. . 2411. —	. . 20 & 6. .	. . 1813.	11/1	10.	—.	11
King William	157859	£157. 17. 2	10 £ 15. 15. 8	. . . .	. .	141.	1.	6
King & Queen	186460	£186. 9. 2	10 £ 18. 12. 11	. . . .	. . .	167.	16.	5
Louisa . . .	300601	£300. 12. —	10 £ 30. 1. 2	. . . .	. .	270.	10.	10
Lunenburgh .	293071	£293. 1. 5	10 £ 29. 6. 1	. . . .	. .	263.	15.	4
Middlesex . .	. . 74816	£ 74. 16. 4	10 £ 7. 9. 7	. . . .	. .	67.	6.	9
Nansemond .	140300	£140. 6. —	10 £ 14. — . 7	. . . .	. .	126.	5.	5
Norfolk . . .	128687	£128. 13. 9	10 £ 12. 17. 4	. . . .	. .	115.	16.	5
Northampton	. . 91393	£ 91. 7. 10	10 £ 9. 2. 9	. . . .	. .	82.	5.	1

Counties Names	number of Acres paid for	Paid for in money or Tobacco.	Allowances p.C.t to the people and Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said allowance	sold at p.C.t	Paid in Money and Amount of the Tob.o sold.		
[Northampton]	14550	5492	1086	2955	10/6	15.	19	5
New Kent . . .	10485	£104. 17. 5	02 10. 9. 8	. . . . .	. . . . .	94.	7.	7
Orange . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. .	.	
Prince George.	5595 94	£559. 11. 11	10£55. 19. 2	. . . . .	. . . . .	525.	12.	9
Ditto	1056	1928	2036	1450	11/5	8.	5.	6
Princess Ann.	122398	£122. 7. 11	10£12. 4. 9	. . . . .	. . . . .	110.	5.	2
Spotsylvania.	240424	£240. 14. 6	10£24. 1. 5	. . . . .	. . . . .	216.	13.	1
Surry	295006	£295. — . 1	10£29. 10. —	. . . . .	. . . . .	265.	10.	1
Warwick . . .	59121	£. 59. 2. 5	10£ 5. 18. 5	. . . . .	. . . . .	53.	4.	2
York	69255	£ 69. 4. 8	10£ 6. 18. 5	. . . . .	. . . . .	62.	6.	5
							4186.	16. 9
						£	9382.	6. 5

[p.130]

Arrears of Quitrents paid in the Year 1748.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowances	Amount		
Albemarle . . .	18696	£186. 19. 6	£18. 13. 11	£168.	5.	7
Accomack . . .	. . . 900	£. . . 18. —	£. . . 1. 9	. . . .	16.	3
Caroline . . .	. . 2640	£. 2. 13. 5	£. . . 5. 4	. . . 2.	8.	1
Elizabeth City .	 630	£. . . 12. 7	£. . . 1. 3	. . . .	11.	4
Essex	. . . 1204	£. . 1. 4. 1	£. . . 2. 5	. . . 1.	1.	8
Gloucester . .	. . 28148	£. 28. 2. 11	£. 2. 16. 3	. . 25.	6.	8
Ditto for 1746.	. . . 1175	£. . 1. 3. 6	£. . . 2. 4	. . . 1.	1.	2
Goochland . .	. . 19925	£. 19. 18. 6	£. 1. 19. 10	. . 17.	18.	8
Ditto for 1746 .	. . 58533	£. 58. 10. 1	£. 5. 17. 1	. . 52.	13.	7
Hanover . .	. . . 8673	£. . 8. 13. 5	£. . . 17. 4	. . . 7.	16.	1
James City .	 734	£. . . 14. 8	£. . . 1. 5	. . . .	13.	3
King William .	 725	£. . . 14. 5	£. . . 1. 6	. . . .	13.	—
King & Queen .	 960	£. . . 19. 2	£. . . 1. 11	. . . .	17.	3
Louisa	. . 11975	£. 11. 19. 6	£. 1. 3. 11	10.	15.	7
Ditto	. 190146	£ 190. 2. 11	£ 19. — . 3	171.	2.	8
Lunenburgh .	 960	£. . . 19. 2	£. . . 1. 11	. . . .	17.	3
Middlesex . .	. . . 1000	£. . 1. — . —	£. . . 2. —	. . . .	18.	—
Nansemond .	 290	£. . . 5. 10	£. . . — . 7	. . . .	5.	3
New Kent . . .	. . . 400	£. . . 8. —	£. . . — . 9	. . . .	7.	3
Prince George.	. . . 4860	£. . 4. 17. 2	£. . . 9. 8	. . 4.	4.	6
Surry	. . . 2583	£. . 2. 11. 8	£. . . 5. 2	. . 2.	6.	6
Spotsylvania .	. . 39552	£. 39. 11. —	£. 3. 19. 1	. . 35.	11.	11
Warwick . . .	. . . 2670	£. . 2. 13. 5	£. . . 5. 4	. . 2.	8.	1
York	 827	£. . . 16. 6	£. . . 1. 7	. . . .	14.	11
					509.	17. 6
			£	8892.	2.	9

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself

By paid on his late majestys Warrant to the Assignee of Henry Rainsford Esqr for £500 p Ann: for 31 Years from Midsummer 1717. one Quarter to Midsummer 1748. to compleat the said Annuity	£125.	—.	—
By paid to the Rt Honble Horatio Walpole on his Majestys Warrant One Years Allowance Ending this day	150.	—.	—
By two Warrants to the Commissary for a Years Salary Ending this day	100.	—.	—
By two Warrants to the Attorney Generall for a Years Salary Ending this day	40.	—.	—
By his majestys Warrant dated at Kensington the 15th day of May 1749 for paying £3000 to Peter Leheup Esqr or his Assigns which being come to hand with a Regular Receipt Signd by the said Leheup at the time this Accot was laid before the Deputy Auditor, is brought to the Credit of the Receiver Generall in this Accot	3000.	—.	—
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 6 3/3 p Ct on £4586. 2. 6 received in Current Money, to Enable him to Remit the same to London by Bills of Exchange at the Common Allowance of 2/3 p Ct If what it Exceeds 5 p Ct be Allowed at the Treasury	305.	14.	10
By Allowance of ½ p Ct on £4415.. 3. 5 the Sterling Receipt of this Accot for negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London	22.	1.	6
By Allowance to the Auditor of 5 p Cent on £4420..18.3	236.	—.	11
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum	236.	—.	11
So that the Sum Disburst Amounts	4244.	18.	2
And there will remain due to Ballance this Accot	4648.	5.	7
£	8893.	3	9

Philip Grymes Recr Genl

[p.192] I have Examined the within Acco^{t} of his Majesty's Reve-
:nue commencing the 25 th of April 1748 and ending the 25 th of Apr
:il 1749. and have compared every Article with its proper Voucher
produced by Philip Grymes Esq Receiver General and find the
Charge thereof amounting to Eight thousand eight hundred nine-
-ty three pounds three Shillings and nine pence and the Dis-
:charge to Four thousand two hundred forty four pounds eigh-
:teen Shillings and two Pence both truly stated, So that
there is due to his Majesty's Revenue for Ballance of this
Acco^{t} four thousand six hundred forty eight Pounds five shil-
-lings and seven pence Sterling. if the Article of 6^{s}/$_{8}$ instead
of 5^{s}/$_{8}$ p^{a} C^{t} be allowed at the Treasury.

John Blair D. Aud^{r}

November the 6 th 1749.

The within Acco^{t} Compared and Examined by John
Blair Esq Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and
Sworn to by Philip Grymes Esq Receiver General.

Thomas Lee P.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

The Accot of his Majestys Revenue of 2/. ℔ hogshead &c Arising with· [p.135]
·in this Colony of Virginia from the 25th day of April 1749
to the 25th day of October 1749.

The Receiver Generall doth Charge him· ·self with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows			
To Ballance of the last Accot . . . . . £	5339.	9..	4
The Accot of the Upper District of James River	940.	7.	7
The Accot of the Lower District of James River	566.	4.	10
The Accot of the District of York River	984.	11..	11
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River	1110..	17.	4
The Accot of the District of South Potomack	501..	16.	4
The Accot of the Port of Accomack	. . . .	. .	. .
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land sold	988.	17.	4
The Accot of Fines and Forfeitures	5..	2.	2
£	10257.	5.	10
The Receiver Generall doth Discharge himself By the payment of the following Sums			
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Governor £	1000.	—.	—
By a Warrant for Ditto to the Gentlemen of the Council	500.	—.	—
By a Warrt to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer	100..	—.	—
By a Warrant to the Rt Honble Horatio Walpole Esqr Auditor of the Plantations for half a Years Salary . . .	50.	—.	—
By a Warrt to Peter Lehcup Esqr Solliciter of the Virginia Affairs for Ditto	50.	—.	—
By a Warrt to Peyton Randolph Esq his majesty's Attorney Genl for Ditto . .	35.	—.	—
By a Warrant to Nathl Walthoe Esqr Clerk of the Council for Ditto . .	50.	—.	—
By a Warrant to Laurence Washington Adjutant for Ditto	75.	—.	—
By a Warrant to Joseph Davenport Armourer for Ditto . . .	6..	—.	—
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto . . .	21..	—.	—
By a Warrant to the ministers Attending one Generall Court . .	8..	—.	—
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors house	18..	1.	5
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	500.	6.	8
By Allowance to the Receiver Generall of ½ ℔ Cent on £4079.9.5 for negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London	23.	10.	11
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 ℔ Cent on £4897.17.6 . . .	244.	17.	10
By Allowance to the Receiver Generall on the same Sum	244.	17.	10
So that the Sum Disburst Amounts to . . . . . £	2926.	14.	8
And there will remain due to Ballance this Accot	7510.	11.	2
£	10257.	5.	10

Philip Grymes Recr Genl

[p. 56]

I have Examined the within Acco^{t} of his Majestys Reve-nue commencing the 25th of April 1749 and Ending the 25th of October 1749 and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by Philip Grymes Esq^{r} Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amounting to Ten thousand two hundred thirty seven pounds five shillings and ten pence, and the Discharge to two thousand seven hundred twenty nine pounds fourteen shillings and eight pence both truly stated. So that there is due to his Majestys Revenue for Bal-lance of this Acco^{t} Seven thousand five hundred ten pounds eleven shillings and two pence, Sterling.

John Blair D. Aud^{r}

November the 6th 1749.

The within Acco^{t} Compared and Examined by John Blair Esq^{r} Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and Sworn to by Philip Grymes Esq^{r} Receiver General.

Thomas Lee P.

[1162] Endorsed. Virginia./ Account of His Majestys/ Revenue of 2^{s} p^{r} Hogshead, &c./ arising within the Colony of Virginia/ from the 25th of April to the 25th of October 1749./ Rec^{d} with Col^{o} Lee's Letter, dated/ the 7th of Nov^{br} 1749./ Rec^{d} Jan^{y} 25th 1749/50./ Read 22^{d} 16th 1749/50./ W. 27./ 4.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Accot of his Majesty's Revenue of 2/- pr Hogshead & arising within [p.195]
this Colony of Virginia from the 25th of October 1749 to the 25th of April 1750.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows

To Ballance of the last Accot	£	4510.	11. 2
The Accot of the Upper District of James River		452.	4. 3
The Accot of the Lower District of James River		410.	1. 4
The Accot of the District of York River		435.	6. 4
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River		225.	5. –
The Accot of the District of South Potomack		246	14. 2
The Accot of the Port of Accomack		40.	7. 9
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land sold		448.	14. –
The Accot of Fines and Forfeitures			
		9799	19. 8

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the payment of the following Sums.

By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Governor	£	1000.	–. –
By a Warrant for Ditto to the Gentlemen of the Council		300.	–. –
By a Warrt to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer		100.	–. –
By a Warrant to the Right Honourable Horatio Walpole Esq Auditor of the Plantations for half a Years Salary		50.	–. –
By a Warrt to Peter Scheup Esq Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs for Ditto		50.	–. –
By a Warrt to Peyton Randolph Esq his Majestys Attorney General for Ditto		35.	–. –
By a Warrant to Nathl Walthoe Esq Clerk of the Council for Ditto		50.	–. –
By a Warrant to Lawrence Washington Adjutant for Ditto		75.	–. –
By a Warrant to Joseph Davenport Armourer for Ditto		6.	–. –
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto		21.	–. –
By a Warrant to the Ministers Attending one General Court		10.	–. –
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors house		19.	15. 7

By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	348.	15.	7
By Allowance to the Receiver General of ½ pCt on £1943. 10. 2 for negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London	9.	17.	4
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 pCent on £ 2289. 8. 6	114.	9.	5
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum	114.	9.	5
So that the Sum Disburst Amounts to £	2304.	5.	4
And there will remain due to Ballance this Accot	7495.	14.	4
£	9799.	19.	8

Philip Grymes Recr. Genl.

[p 116] I have Examined the within Accot of his Majestys Revenue Commencing the 25th of October 1749 and ending the 25th April 1750. and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by Philip Grymes Esq Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amounting to Nine thousand Seven hundred ninety nine Pounds nineteen Shillings and eight pence, and the Discharge to two thousand three hundred and four Pounds five Shillings and four pence, both truly Stated, So that there is due to his Majestys Revenue for Ballance of this Accot Seven thousand four hundred ninety five Pounds fourteen Shillings & four Pence Sterling.

John Blair D. Audr.

May the 7th 1750

The within Accot Compared and Examined by John Blair Esq Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and Sworn to by Philip Grymes Esq. Receiver General

[Thomas Lee P.] Attest

[p 93] Endorsed. Virginia. / Account of His Majestys Revenue / of 2s. pr Hogshead, arising within Virginia, / from ye 25th of October 1749, to the 25th of / April 1750. / Recd with Coll Lees Letter / dated ye 11th of May 1750 / Recd June ye 22d } 1750. / W 32. / 11.
Read Ditto ... 27th }

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Acco[t] of his Majestys Revenue of 2/. p[r] hogshead &c. Arising with[in] [p. 269] in this Colony of Virginia from the 25th of April 1750 to the 25th of October 1750

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows				
To Ballance of the last Acco[t]	£	749	1	4
The Acco[t] of the Upper District of James River		1101	15	11
The Acco[t] of the Lower District of James River		321	17	5
The Acco[t] of the District of York River		1044	4	2
The Acco[t] of the District of Rappahannock River		1239	7	1
The Acco[t] of the District of South Potomack		381	4	9
The Acco[t] of the Port of Accomack				
The Acco[t] of Sundry Rights of Land sold		564	16	—
The Acco[t] of Fines and Forfeitures		1	12	5
	£	12210	11	11
The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the payment of the following Sums				
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Governor	£	1000	—	—
By a Warrant for Ditto to the Gentlemen of the Council		300	—	—
By a Warr[t] to the Judges & other officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer		100	—	—
By a Warrant to the Right Honorable Horatio Walpole Esq[r] Auditor of the Plantations for half a Years Salary		50	—	—
By a Warr[t] to Peter Lehenp Esq Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs for Ditto		50	—	—
By a Warr[t] to Peyton Randolph Esq his Majesty's Attorney Gen[l] for Ditto		30	—	—
By a Warrant to Nath[l] Walthw Esq Clerk of the Council for Ditto		50	—	—
By a Warrant to Lawrence Washington Adjutant for Ditto		45	—	—
By a Warrant to Joseph Davenport Armourer for Ditto		6	—	—
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto		21	—	—
By a Warrant to the Ministers Attending one General Court		8	—	—
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governor's house		18	9	4
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges		606	2	4
By a Warrant to the President for one Years House Rent		150	—	—
By a Warrant for Presents to the Ohio Indians		300	—	—
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 2½ p[r] C[t] on £4076. 1. 6 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London		22	7	7
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p[r] C[t] on £4714. 17. 7		235	14	10
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum		235	14	10
So that the Sum Disburst Amounts to	£	3511	9	4
And there will remain due to Ballance this Acco[t]		8699	2	7
	£	12210	11	11

-Philip Grymes Rec[r] Gen[l]

[p 2p] I have Examined the within Acco^{t} of his Majestys Revenue Commencing the 25 th of April 1750. and ending the 25th of October 1750 and have compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by Philip Grymes Esq Receiver General, and find the Charge thereof amounting to twelve thousand two hundred & ten Pounds eleven shillings & eleven pence, and the Discharge to three thousand five hundred & eleven Pounds nine shillings & fourpence, both truly Stated So that there is due to his Majesty's Revenue for Ballance of this Acco^{t} Eight thousand six hundred ninety nine Pounds two shillings & seven pence Sterling.

John Blair D Aud^{r}

November the 6 th 1750.

The within Acco^{t} compared and Examined by John Blair Esq^{r} Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and Sworn to by Philip Grymes Esq. Receiver General.

Thomas Lee P.

[5 mp] Endorsed Virginia. / Account of His Maj$^{ty's}$ Revenue / of 2^{s} p^{r} Hogs head, &c arising in Virginia / from y^{e} 25th. of April to the 25th Oct^{r}. 1750. / Rec^{d} with Col^{o} Lee's Letter / dated y^{e} 6th. of Nov^{br}. 1750 /

Rec^{d} Read. Jan^{y} y^{e} y^{r} 9. } 1750/51. / 4. / BV. 48. / 8.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

[p. 277]

The Acco[t] of his Majestys Revenue of Quitrents &c from the 25th of April 1749 to the 25th of April 1750 Arising within this Colony of Virginia.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.			
To Ballance of the last Accot . . . . . £	2628	2	1
To the Quitrents of the Northern Neck for the Year 1749	6	13	4
To the Accot of Compositions for Escheated Lands	6	5	7

Quitrents for the Year 1749.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid for in money or Tobacco	Allowance p[r] C[t] to the People and Sheriffs.	Tob[o] due after said Allowances	Sold at p[r] Ct.	Tob[o] and Money of the Tob[o] Sold		
Amelia . . .	481333	£ 481 . 6 . 8	10 £ 48 . 2 . 8	. . . .	. .	433	4	–
Augusta . .	150000	£ 150 . – . –	10 £ 15 . – . –	. . . .	. .	135	–	–
Albemarle . .	405340	£ 405 . 7 . 5	10 £ 40 . 10 . 9	. . . .	. .	364	16	8
Accomack .	213028	£ 213 . 0 . 6½	10 £ 21 . 6 . –½	. . . .	. .	191	14	6
Ditto . . .	20288	. . 4869	. 10 60 . .	. 4119 .	9/-	18	10	8
Brunswick .	274013	£ 274 . – . 3	10 £ 27 . 8 . –	. . . .	. .	246	12	3
Caroline . . .	276462	£ 276 . 4 . 3	10 £ 27 . 12 . 11	. . . .	. .	248	16	4
Charles City .	97060	£ 97 . 1 . 2	10 £ 9 . 14 . 1	. . . .	. .	87	7	1
Cumberland .	200000	£ 200 . – . –	10 £ 20 . – . –	. . . .	. .	180	–	–
Chesterfield .	200000	£ 200 . – . –	10 £ 20 . – . –	. . . .	. .	180	–	–
Elizabeth City .	33040	£ 33 . – . 10	10 £ 3 . 6 . 1	. . . .	. .	29	14	9
Essex	143335	£ 143 . 6 . 8	10 £ 14 . 6 . 8	. . . .	. .	129	–	–
Gloucester . .	167443	£ 167 . 9 . –	10 £ 16 . 14 . 11	. . . .	. .	150	14	1
Goochland . .	116825	£ 116 . 16 . 6	10 £ 11 . 13 . 8	. . . .	. .	105	2	10
Hanover . . .	240000	£ 240 . – . –	10 £ 24 . – . –	. . . .	. .	216	–	–
Henrico . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	. .	. .	.	
James City . .	87540	£ 87 . 10 . 9½	10 £ 8 . 15 . –½	. . . .	. .	78	15	9
Isle of Wight .	125018	£ 125 . – . 4	10 £ 12 . 6 . –	. . . .	. .	110	14	4
King William .	153839	£ 138 . 16 . 9	10 £ 13 . 17 . 8	. . . .	. .	124	19	1
King & Queen .	186110	£ 186 . 2 . 2	10 £ 18 . 12 . 2	. . . .	. .	167	10	–
Louisa . . .	309973	£ 309 . 19 . 6	10 £ 30 . 19 . 11	. . . .	. .	278	19	7
Lunenburg . .	80000	£ 80 . – . –	10 £ 8 . – . –	. . . .	. .	72	–	–
Middlesex . .	74780	£ 74 . 15 . 7	10 £ 7 . 9 . 6	. . . .	. .	67	6	1
Nansemond . .	154536	£ 134 . 10 . 9	10 £ 13 . 9 . 1	. . . .	. .	121	1	8
Norfolk . . .	129117	£ 129 . 2 . 4	10 £ 12 . 18 . 2	. . . .	. .	116	4	2
Northampton .	106124	£ 106 . 2 . 6	10 £ 10 . 12 . 3	. . . .	. .	95	10	3
New Kent . . .	104461	£ 104 . 9 . 3	10 £ 10 . 8 . 11	. . . .	. .	94	–	4
Orange . . .	120000	£ 120 . – . –	10 £ 12 . – . –	. . . .	. .	108	–	–

Counties Names	Numbers of Acres paid for	Paid for in money or Tobacco	Allowance p 6° to the People and Sheriff	Tob° due after said Allowance	Sold at £100	Paid in Money and Amount of the Tob° Sold		
Prince George	594674	£ 594. 13. 6	10 £ 54. 14. 4	. . . .	. .	541.	18.	2
Queen Anne	123594	£ 123. 11. 11	10 £ 12. 7. 2	. . . .	. .	111.	4.	9
Northampton	247324	£ 247. 10. 6½	10 £ 24. 15. 0½	. . . .	. .	222.	15.	6
Surry	306943	£ 306. 14. 10	10 £ 30. 13. 11	. . . .	. .	276.	5.	11
Southampton	185358½	£ 185. 7. 2	10 £ 18. 10. 8	. . .	. .	166.	16.	6
Warwick	39545	£ 39. 7. 11	10 £ 3. 18. 9	. . . .	. .	35.	9.	2
York	40000	£ 40. — . —	10 £ 4. — . —	. . . .	. .	36.	—	—
								£ 5342. — . 5

[p 270]

Arrears of Quitrents paid in the Year 1749.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowances	Amount		
Charles City	5068	£ 5. 1. 4	£ 0. 10 1.	£ 4.	11.	5
Kecoughtan	270000	£ 270. — —	£ 27. — — .	243.	— .	—
Albemarle	3550	£ 3. 11. —	£ 0. 7 1.	. . 3.	3.	11
Ditto	190000	£ 190. — .	£ 19. — — .	171.	— .	—
Brunswick	1015	£ 1. — . 5	£ 0. 2. — .	. . .	18.	5
Ditto	20498 4	£ 204. 19. 2	£ 20. 9. 11 .	184.	9.	9
Do for 1747	48213	£ 48. 11. 5	£ 4. 16 5.	. 43.	7.	10
Caroline	21896	£ 21. 17. 11	£ 2. 2. 9.	. 19.	14.	2
Charles City	10381	£ 10. 7. 7	£ 1. — 9.	. 9.	6.	10
Ditto	96919	£ 96. 18. 5	£ 9. 13. 10.	. 87.	4.	7
Do for 1747	17194	£ 17. 17. 10	£ 1. 15. 9.	. 16.	2.	1
Elizabeth City	2230	£ 2. 4. 7	£ 0. 4. 5.	. . 2.	— .	2
Essex	2920	£ 2. 18. 5	£ 0. 5. 10.	. . 2.	12.	7
Gloucester	476	£ 0. 15. 4	£ 0. 1. 6.	. . .	13.	10
Goochland	3108	£ 3. 2. 2	£ 0. 6. 2.	. . 2.	16.	—
Ditto	118901	£ 118. 1. 2	£ 11. 16. 1	106.	5.	1
Henrico for 1746	16348	£ 16. 6. 11	£ 1. 12. 8.	. 14.	14.	5
King William	5000	£ 0. 10. —	£ 0. 1. — .	. . .	9.	—
King & Queen	16904	£ 1. 15. 10	£ 0. 3. 4.	. . 1.	10.	6
Louisa	3240	£ 3. 4. 10	£ 0. 6. 5.	. . 3.	18.	5
Middlesex	10000	£ 1. — . —	£ 0. 2. — .	. . .	18.	—
Nansemond	8200	£ 0. 16. 5	£ 0. 1. 7.	. . .	14.	10
New Kent	8940	£ 0. 17. 11	£ 0. 1. 9.	. . .	16.	2
Prince George	5063	£ 5. 1. 5	£ 0. 6. 1.	. . 2.	15.	2
Princess Anne	20068	£ 20. 1. 4	£ 2. 0. 1.	. 18.	1.	5
Spotsylvania	5500	£ 0. 11. —	£ 0. 1. 1 .	. . .	9.	11
Warwich	2600	£ 2. 12. —	£ 0. 5. 2.	. . 2.	6.	10
						£ 1094 6. 5. 4

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Receiver General doths Discharge himself

By paid to the Rt. Hoñble Horatio Walpole on his Majesty's Warrant One Years Allowance ending this day	£	150	—	—
By two Warrants to the Commissary for a Years Salary ending this day		100	—	—
By two Warrants to the Attorney General for a Years Salary ending this day		70	—	—
By his Majestys Warrant dated at St Jamess the 2d day of April 1750 for paying to Peter Leheup Esq or his Assigns		5000	—	
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 6⅔ pr Ct on £6266. 10. 5 received in Quitrent Money to Enable him to Remit the same to Londn. by Bills of Exchange at the common Allowance of 25 pr Cent if what it exceeds 5⅞ pr Ct be allow'd at the Treasury		417.	15.	4.
By Allowance of ½ pr Ct on £5880 4. 1 the Sterling Receipt of this Accot for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London		29.	8	—
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 pr Ct on £6248. — . —		314.	18	—
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum		314.	18	—
So that the Sum Disburst Amounts to	£	6346.	19.	4
And there will remain due to Ballance this Accot		4549.	6.	3
	£	10946	5	7

Philip Grymes Recr Genl

(p 280) I have Examined the within Accot of his Majestys Revenue commencing the 25th of April 1749 & ending the 25th of April 1750 and have compared every Article with its proper Vouch-ers produced by Philip Grymes Esq: Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amounting to Ten thousand nine hun-dred & forty six Pounds five shillings & seven pence, & the Discharge to six thousand three hundred ninety six Pounds nineteen shillings & four pence Both truly Stated, So that there is due to his Majestys Revenue for Ballance of this Accot four thousand five hundred forty nine Pounds six shillings & three pence Sterling, if the Article of 6£ instead of 5£ p Ct be allow'd at the Treasury

John Blair D. Audr

November the 6th 1750.

The within Accot Compared and Examined by John Blair Esq: Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and Sworn to by Philip Grymes Esqr Receiver General.

Thomas Lee P

(p 283) Endorsed Virginia./ Account of His Majtys Revenue/ of Quit Rents &c arising in Virginia,/ from the 25th of April 1749, to the 25th of/ April 1750./ Recd with Coll: Lee's Letter/ dated the 6th of Novr 1750./ Recd Jan 24 1750/51 / Read 9 / 8 / W. 49 / 9.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Accot of his Majestys Revenue of 2/- pr hogshead &c. Arising within [p. 401] this Colony of Virginia from the 25th of October 1750 to the 25th of April 1751.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.			
To Ballance of the last Accot ..... £	1699	2	7
The Accot of the Upper District of James River	351	13	5
The Accot of the Lower District of James River	448	13	8
The Accot of the District of York River	223	14	3
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River	427	10	9
The Accot of the District of South Potomack	364	16	8
The Accot of the Port of Accomack	23	4	7
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land sold	423	19	4
The Accot of Fines and Forfeitures	.....		
£	10902	15	3
The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the payment of the following Sums.			
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Governor £	1000	—	—
By a Warrant for Ditto to the Gentlemen of the Council	300	—	—
By a Warr.t to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer.	100	—	—
By a Warrant to the Right Honourable Horatio Walpole Esq Auditor of the Plantations for half a Years Salary ..	50	—	—
By a Warr.t to Peter Lehenp Esq Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs for Ditto	50	—	—
By a Warr.t to Peyton Randolph Esq his Majestys Attorney General for Ditto	35	—	—
By a Warrant to Nath.l Walthoe Esq Clerk of the Council for D.o	50	—	—
By a Warrant to Laurence Washington Adjutant for Ditto ...	45	—	—
By a Warrant to Joseph Davenport Armourer for Ditto ..	6	—	—
By a Warrants to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto ..	21	—	—
By a Warrants to the Ministers Attending one General Court	10	—	—
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors house	14	15	11
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	333	9	—

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

By Allowance to the Receiver General of ½ ℔ Ct on £2051.12.8 for negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London	10.	5.	2
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 ℔ Ct on £2263.12.8	113.	3.	7
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum	113.	3.	7
So that the Sum Disburst Amounts to £	2301.	17.	3
And there will remain due to Ballance this Acco^{t}	8660.	18.	–
£	10962.	15.	3

[illegible] I have Examined the within Acco^{t} of his Majesty's Revenue Commencing the 25th of October 1750 and ending the 25th of April 1751 and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by Philip Grymes Esq Receiver General and find the Charge there of Amounting to Ten thousand nine hundred sixty two Pounds fifteen shillings & three Pence and the Discharge to Two thousand three hundred and one Pounds seventeen shillings & three pence both truly Stated So that there is due to his Majesty's Revenue for Ballance of this Acco^{t} Eight thousand six hundred sixty Pounds eighteen shillings sterling

John Blair D. Aud^{r}

July 31st 1751.

The within Acco^{t} Compared and Examined by John Blair Esq^{r} Depu. ty Auditor was produced to me in Council and Sworn to by Philip Grymes Esq Receiver General.

Lewis Burwell

[illegible] Endorsed. Virginia./ Account of His Maj^{ties} Revenue / of 2^{o} ℔ Hogshead, &c. arising within the / Colony of Virginia, from y^{e} 25th of Octob^{r} / 1750, to y^{e} 25th of April 1751./ Rec^{d} with Col^{o} Burwell's Letter / dated y^{e} 21st of Aug^{t} 1751./ Rec^{d} Nov^{r} 30th 1751 / Read March 11. 1752 / W. 66 / 6. 4.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Virg.a Nov.r 6.d 1751.

My Lords,

Very lately I received a Letter from Mr. Hill informing me that your Lordships had not received the Minutes of the Council or Assembly of this Colony since May 1749. nor any Naval Officers Lists from the last Year. Your Lordships upon Recollection will find by his Majesty's Instructions, the President is restrain'd from passing any Acts but what are immediately necessary for the Peace and Welfare of the Colony without his Majesty's particular Order for that Purpose. And under this Restriction the late President and myself have not held an Assembly, and of Consequence there could have been no Minutes of the Assembly since S.r Wm. Gooch left us. By Enquiry I find the late President sent the Naval Officers Lists, which, by your Lordships not having receivd them, I apprehend miscarryd; but in Pursuance of your Lordships Commands, I have had new Lists drawn off, which I now transmit with those that have happen'd since I have had the Honour of presiding in the Government, together with the Council Journals. The Reason of your Lordships not having had a Copy of the Journals sooner, was my Persuasion that the late President had sent them; and my not ordering the Clerk to transcribe them the last half Year, was because but few Transactions had been in that Time before the Council.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

In Obedience to his Majestys Pleasure the Governor of Maryland has qualify'd himself before me, for the Trust reposed in him, as the Law directs, and enter'd into a Bond with sufficient Security in the Penalty of Two Thousand Pounds Sterling, which Bond accompanies the other publick Papers.

The half Year ending the twenty fifth of October affords me an Opportunity of transmitting to your Lordships an Acct. of his Majesty's Revenue of two Shillings pr Hogshead which amounts to [£10,233. 19.0 St.] And by this Conveyance I likewise transmit to your Lordships an Acct of his Majesty's Revenue of Quit Rents amounting to [£95 15. 7. 9 St.]

I have the Honour to be with the greatest Regard

Your Lordships

most Obedt & most Hble Servant

Lewis Burwell

Duplicate

[in Burwell's hand] P.S. I have not yet receivd the Lists from the Naval Officers of the Eastern Shore, which is separated from us by a large Bay but am in hopes I soon shall be able to transmit to your Lordships his Lists likewise

[Endorsed] Endorsed. Virginia. / Letter from Lewis / Burwell Esqr. President of / the Council & Comander in Chief of Virginia / to the Board, dated ye 5th of Novr 1751, / transmitting ~~the two following Accounts / of the Revenue of that Colony~~ / Recd. Jany 31st. / Read 3rd March 11 } 1752 / W. 67 / 7. With two Papers.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Accot of his Majestys Revenue of Quitrents &c Arising within [p.008]
this Colony of Virginia, for the Year 1750.

The Receiver General doths Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.			
To Ballance of the last Accot	£	4549	6. 3
To the Quitrents of the Northern Neck for the Year 1750		6.	13. 4
To the Accot of Compositions for Escheated Lands		7.	6. 5

Quitrents for the Year 1750.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in money.	Sheriffs Allowances	Amount
Amelia	3 0 0 1 39	£300. 2. 9	£30. —. 3	£450. 2. 6
Augusta	2 7 0 0 0 0	£270. —. —	£27. — —	243. —. —
Albemarle	4 0 6 1 30	£406. 2. 7	£40. 12. 3	365. 10. 4
Accomack	2 3 3 7 6 7	£233 15 4	£23. 7. 6	210. 7. 10
Brunswick	2 7 8 1 8 5	£278 3 8	£27. 16. 4	250. 7. 4
Caroline	2 7 0 0 0 0	£270. —. —	£27. —. —	243. —. —
Charles City	9 7 4 6 6	£ 97. 9. 4	£ 9. 14. 11	87. 14. 5
Cumberland	2 0 0 0 0 0	£200. —. —	£20. —. —	180. —. —
Chesterfield	2 2 5 7 1 2	£225 14. 3	£22. 11. 5	203. 2. 10
Elizabeth City	3 3 0 2 6	£ 33. —. 6	£ 3. 6. —	29. 14. 6
Essex	1 4 3 9 5 6	£143 19. 1½	£14. 7. 10½	129. 11. 3
Gloucester	1 6 0 0 0 0	£160. —. —	£16. —. —	144. —. —
Goochland	5 0 0 0 0	£ 50. — —	£ 5. —. —	45. — —
Hanover	2 5 4 1 3 2	£254. 2. 8	£25. 8. 3	228. 14. 5
Henrico	1 0 0 0 0 0	£100. —. —	£10. —. —	90. —. —
James City	8 7 7 2 4	£ 87. 14. 6	£ 8. 15. 5	78. 19. 1
Isle of Wight	1 2 6 1 5 8	£126. 3. 2	£12. 12. 3	113. 10. 11
King William	1 3 8 2 8 8	£138. 5. 9	£13. 16. 7	124. 9. 2
King & Queen	1 8 7 2 8 7	£187. 5. 9	£18. 14. 7	168. 11. 2
Louisa	3 0 8 5 5 4	£308. 11. 1	£30. 17. 1	277. 14. —
Lunenburg	2 7 0 0 0 0	£270. —. —	£27. —. —	243. —. —
Middlesex	7 4 7 8 2	£ 74. 15. 8	£ 7. 9. 7	67. 6. 1
Nansemond	1 3 0 0 0 0	£130. —. —	£13. — —	117. —. —
Norfolk	1 2 9 0 2 8	£129. —. 7	£12. 18. —	116. 2. 7
Northampton	1 0 5 0 5 6	£105. 1. 1½	£10. 10. 1½	94. 11. —

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in money	Sheriffs Allowances	Amount		
New Kent	1 0 5 2 9 4	£105. 5. 11	£10. 6. 4	92.	19.	11
Orange	1 5 0 0 0 0	£150. — . —	£15. — . —	135.	—.	—
Prince George	3 0 0 0 0 0	£300. — . —	£30. — . —	270.	—.	—
Princess Ann	1 2 2 5 0 3	£122. 10. —	£12. 5. —	110.	5.	—
Spotsylvania	2 4 0 0 0 0	£240. — . —	£24. — . —	216.	—.	—
Surry	1 0 0 0 0 0	£100. — . —	£10. — . —	90.	—.	—
Southampton	1 9 5 6 3 2	£195. 12. 9	£19. 11. 3	176.	1.	5
Warwick	3 9 2 9 9	£39: 6. —	£3. 18. 4	35.	7.	5
York						
				5427.	2.	4
				£ 9990.	8.	4

[p 206]

Arrears of Quitrents paid in the Year 1750.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in money	Sheriffs Allowances	Amount		
Amelia	3 4 1 5	£3. 8. 4	£0. 6. 10	£3.	1.	6
Albemarle 1745	1 4 9 5 2 0	£179. 10. 5	£14. 19. 0	161.	11.	5
Brunswick	3 3 0 4	£3. 6. 1	£0. 6. 4	2.	19.	6
Cumberland	5 1 0 0 0	£51. — . —	£5. 2. —	45.	18.	—
Chesterfield	1 3 3	£0. 2. 8	£0. 0. 3		2.	5
Ditto	2 4 4 1 6	£24. 8. 4	£2. 8. 10	21.	19.	6
Elizabeth City	1 9 8 0	£1. 19. 4	£0. 3. 11	1.	15.	8
Essex	8 0 4	£0. 16. 1	£0. 1. 4		14.	6
Hanover	4 6 6 8	£4. 15. 4	£0. 9. 4	4.	4.	—
Ditto	1 8 4 4 1	£18. 8. 10	£1. 16. 10	16.	12.	—
Henrico 1744	1 2 5 5 4 8	£125. 10. 11	£12. 11. 1	112.	19.	10
James City	1 0 0	£0. 2. —	£0. 0. 2		1.	10
King William	2 2 3 8	£2. 4. 9	£0. 4. 5	2.	—.	4
King & Queen	2 9 3 5	£2. 18. 8	£0. 5. 10	2.	12.	10
Louisa	3 8 3 2	£3. 16. 8	£0. 7. 8	3.	9.	—
Norfolk	4 0 0	£0. 8. —	£0. 0. 9		7.	3
New Kent	1 6 3 5	£1. 12. 8	£0. 3. 3	1.	9.	5
Orange	9 4 2	£0. 18. 10	£0. 1. 10		17.	—
Ditto	9 7 2 1 5	£97. 4. 4	£9. 14. 5	87.	9.	11
Warwick	2 0 6 6	£2. 7. 4	£0. 4. 8	2.	2.	8
York	3 0 9 2 7	£30. 18. 6	£3. 1. 10	27.	16.	8
				500	3.	3
				£ 10499	13.	10

Philip Grymes Rec[r] Gen[l]

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

(4 of 7)

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself

By paid to the Right Honble Horatio Walpole on his majesty's Warrant, one Years Allowance ending this day	£ 150.	–	–
By two Warrants to the Commissary for a Years Salary ending this day	100.	–	–
By two Warrants to the Attorney General for a Years Salary ending this day	70.	–	–
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 6[d] p[r] on £574.7.– for Arrears received in this Acco[t] Settled for before the present regulation	31.	12.	5
By Allowance of ½ p[r] C[t] on £5909. 15. 2 for Negotiating the Bills of Exchange in London	29.	11.	–
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p[r] C[t] on £5941.7.7	297.	1.	4
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum	297.	1.	4
So that the Sums Disburst Amounts to .. £	945.	6	1
And there will remain due to Ballance this Acco[t]	9515.	7.	9
£	10490.	13.	10

[2 wds] I have Examined the within Acco[t] of his Majesty's Revenue of Quitrents for the Year 1750, and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by Philip Grymes Esq[r] Receiver General and find the Charge thereof Amounting to Ten thousand four hundred ninety Pounds thirteen shillings and ten pence, And the Discharge to nine hundred seventy five Pounds six shillings and one penny both truly Stated, so that there is due to his majesty's Revenue for Ballance of this Acco[t] Nine thousand five hundred fifteen Pounds seven shillings and nine pence Sterling.

John Blair D. Aud[r].

November the 1[st]. 1751.

The within Acco[t] Compared and Examined by John Blair Esq[r] Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and Sworn to by Philip Grymes Esq[r] Receiver General.

Lewis Burwell

[2 wds] Endorsed. Virginia / Account of His Majt[ys] Revenue / of Quit Rents, &c. arising in Virginia, / for the Year 1750. / Rec[d] with Col[o] Burwells Lett[r] / dated y[e] 5[th]. of Nov[br] 1751. / Rec[d] Read {and 3[d] y[e] 31[st] Jan[y]} 1752. / W. 68. / 8. 1.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Accot of his majestys Revenue of 2/. pr hogshead &c. Arising within [p.2:15] this Colony of Virginia from the 25th of April, to the 25th of Octo? 1751.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows

		£	s	d
To Ballance of the last Accot		1669.	18.	–
The Accot of the Upper District of James River		893.	13.	11
The Accot of the Lower District of James River		261.	14.	3
The Accot of the District of York River		1120.	13.	9
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River		1079.	9.	7
The Accot of the District of South Potomack		536.	16.	1
The Accot of the Port of Accomack		.	.	
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land sold		1090.	6.	–
The Accot of Fines and Forfeitures		26.	11.	–
	£	15650.	2.	4

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the payment of the following Sums.

		£	s	d
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Governor	£	1000.	–.	–
By a Warrt for Ditto to the Gentlemen of the Council		500.	–.	–
By a Warrt to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer		100.	–.	–
By a Warrant to the Right Honourable Horatio Walpole Esq Auditor of the Plantations for half a Years Salary		50.	–.	–
By a Warrt to Peter Lehaup Esqr Solliciter of the Virginia Affairs for Ditto		50.	–	–
By a Warrt to Peyton Randolph Esqr his majestys Attorney General for Do		35.	–	–
By a Warrant to Nathl Walthoe Esqr Clerk of the Council for Ditto		50.	–.	–
By a Warrant to Lawrence Washington Adjutant for Ditto		45.	–	–
By a Warrant to Joseph Davenport Armourer for Ditto		6.	–.	–
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto		21.	–.	–
By a Warrant to the Ministers Attending one General Court		10.	–.	–
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors house		56.	5.	9
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges		213.	9.	9
By a Warrant for the purchase of Arms and Ammunition		329.	5.	5
By a Warrant for the Entertaining of, and a present to the Cherokee Indians		297.	10.	4
By a Warrant to Messrs Fry & Jefferson for a Map of this Colony		300.	–	–
By Allowance to the Receiver General of ½ pr Ct on £ 4439. 2. 7 for negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London		22.	15.	10
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 pr Ct on £ 4989. 4. 7		249.	9.	5
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum		249.	9.	5
So that the Sum Disburst Amounts to	£	5416.	5.	7
And there will remain due to Ballance this Accot		10233.	19.	–
	£	15650.	2.	4

Philip Grymes Recr Genl

[p. 116] I have Examined the within Acco^{t} of his majestys Revenue Commencing the 25th of April, & Ending the 25th of October 1751, and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucherspro-duced by Philip Grymes Esq^{r} Receiver General and find the Charge thereof Amounting to Thirteen thousand six hundred fifty Pounds two shillings and seven pence and the Discharge to three thousand four hundred sixteen Pounds three shillings and seven pence both truly Stated. So that there is due to his Majestys Revenue for Ballance of this Acco^{t} Ten thousand two hundred thirty three Pounds nineteen shillings Sterling.

John Blair D. Aud^{r}

November the 1st 1751.

The within Acco^{t} Compared and Examined by John Blair Esq^{r} Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and Sworn to by Philip Grymes Esq^{r} Receiver General.

Lewis Burwell

[p. 117] Endorsed. Virginia / Account of His Majesty's Revenue / of 2^{s} p^{r} Hogshead, &c. arising in Virginia / from the 25th of April to the 25th of October / 1751. / Rec^{d} with Col^{o} Burwell's Letter / dated y^{e} 5th of Nov^{br} 1751. / Rec^{d} Jan^{ry} y^{e} 31st / Read Febry } 1752. / W. 69. / 9. 2.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

[p.539]

The Accot of his Majesty's Revenue of Quitrents &c. Arising within this Colony of Virginia for the Year 1751.

The Receiver Generall doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows

To Ballance of the last Accot	£	9515	4. 7
To the Quitrents of the Northern Neck for the Year 1751		6.	13. 4
To the Accot of Compositions for Escheated Lands		1.	14. —

Quitrents for the Year 1751.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowances	Amount
Amelia	4984 11	£ 498. 14. 4	£ 49. 1 4. 5	£ 448. 16. 11
Augusta	3000 00	£ 300. — —	£ 30. — —	£ 270. — —
Albemarle	4861 04	£ 486. 2. 1	£ 48. 12. 2	437. 4. 11
Accomack	2334 64	£ 233. 9. 4	£ 23. 6. 11	210. 2. 5
Brunswick	2464 94	£ 246. 15. 10	£ 24. 13. 7	249. 2. 3
Caroline	2691 96	£ 269. 5. 11	£ 26. 18. 4	242. 5. 7
Charles City	994 13	£ 99. 8. 3	£ 9. 14. 10	89. 15. 5
Cumberland	2464 04	£ 246. 14. 1	£ 24. 13. 5	222. — 8
Chesterfield	2430 68	£ 243. 1. 4	£ 24. 6. 1	218. 15. 3
Elizabeth City	332 95	£ 33. 5. 11	£ 3. 6. 7	29. 19. 4
Essex	1410 36	£ 141. — 9	£ 14. 2. 1	126. 18. 8
Gloucester	1713 96	£ 171. 7. 11	£ 17. 2. 9	154. 5. 2
Goochland	1114 12	£ 114. 2. 3	£ 11. 14. 2	105. 8. 1
Hanover	2589 64	£ 258. 19. 3	£ 25. 17. 11	233. 1. 4
Henrico	1151 54	£ 115. 3. 1	£ 11. 10. 3	103. 12. 10
James City	87 14 50	£ 87. 14. 10	£ 8. 15. 5	78. 19. 5
Isle of Wight	1100 00	£ 110. — —	£ 11. — —	99. — —
King William	700 00	£ 70. — —	£ 7. — —	63. — —
King & Queen	1849 27	£ 184. 18. 6	£ 18. 9. 10	166. 8. 8
Louisa	3084 48	£ 308. 8. 11	£ 30. 16. 10	277. 12. 1
Lunenburgh				
Middlesex	746 62	£ 74. 18. 3	£ 7. 9. 6	67. 5. 9
Nansemond	1478 20	£ 147. 16. 5	£ 14. 15. 7	133. — 10
Norfolk	1285 94	£ 128. 11. 11	£ 12. 17. 2	115. 14. 9
Northampton	1055 60	£ 105. 11. 2	£ 10. 11. 1	95. — 1

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowances	Amount		
New Kent	1 0 4 5 3 6	£ 104. 10. 9	£ 10. 9. 1	91.	1.	8
Orange						
Prince George	1 0 0 0 0 0	£ 100. — —	£ 10. — —	90.	—	—
Princess Ann	1 2 0 0 0 0	£ 120. — —	£ 12. — —	108.	—	—
Spotsylvania	2 4 0 4 9 5	£ 240. 9. 8	£ 24. — 11	216.	8.	9
Surry	3 0 0 0 0 0	£ 300. — —	£ 30. — —	270.	—	—
Southampton	2 0 0 4 3 3	£ 200. 14. 8	£ 20. 1. 5	180.	15.	3
Warwick	39 3 9 5	£ 39. 7. 11	£ 3. 18. 9	35.	9.	2
York				5230.	6.	3
				£ 14758.	1.	4

[p 540]

Arrears of Quitrents paid in the Year 1751

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sherriffs Allow?	Amount		
Amelia	1 2 0 0	£ 1. 4. —	£ 0. 2. 4	£ 1.	1.	8
Augusta	1 1 2 1 2 8	£ 112. 2. 6	£ 11. 4. 3	100.	18.	3
Ditto for 1749	2 1 5 4 1 1	£ 215. 8. 3	£ 21. 10,10	193.	14.	5
Ditto for 1748	1 9 2 3 7 4	£ 192. 7 6	£ 19. 4. 9	173.	2.	9
Albemarle 1751	2 3 3 2 3 0	£ 233. 4. 7	£ 23. 6. 5	209.	18.	2
Brunswick	1 1 0 6	£ 10. 2. 1	£ 0. 2. 2		19.	11
Caroline	3 9 8 4	£ 3. 14. 9	£ 0. 7. 9	3.	10.	—
Cities	1 4 0 5	£ 1. 8. 1	£ 0. 2,10	1.	5.	3
Cumberland	2 9 7 2	£ 2. 19. 5	£ 0. 5,11	2.	13.	6
Chesterfield	6 0 0	£ 0. 12. —	£ 0. 1. 2		10.	10
Elizabeth City	1 7 0 5	£ 1. 14. 1	£ 0. 3. 5	1.	10.	7
Essex	2 0 0	£ 1. 4. —	£ 0. 0. 4		3.	8
Gloucester	1 5 4 0	£ 1. 10. 10	£ 0. 3. 1	1.	7.	9
Goochland 1748	25 7 9 6 2	£ 257. 19. 3	£ 25. 15,11	232.	3.	4
Hanover	5 7 2 2	£ 5. 14. 5	£ 0. 11. 5	5.	3.	—
Henrico	1 2 7 2 6	£ 12. 14. 6	£ 1. 5. 5	11.	9.	1
Ditto for 1749	10 7 3 5 1	£ 107. 7. —	£ 10. 14. 8	96.	12.	4
Ditto for 1748	12 6 1 3 2	£ 126. 2. 8	£ 12. 12. 3	113.	10.	5
King & Queen	2 4 7 0	£ 2. 9. 7	£ 0. 4. 11	2.	4.	8
Louisa	3 4 8 2	£ 3. 9. 8	£ 0. 6. 11	3.	2.	9
Lunenburgh 1749	23 3 3 3	£ 233. 6. 8	£ 23. 6. 8	210.	—	—
Nansemond	1 9 6 8 1	£ 19. 13. 8	£ 1. 19. 5	17.	14.	3
Norfolk	1 6 0 0	£ 1. 12. —	£ 0. 3. 2	1.	8.	10
Orange	66 9 9 9	£ 66. 19. 9	£ 6. 13,11	60.	5.	10
Spotsylvania	6 2 4 7	£ 6. 4. 11	£ 0. 12. 6	5.	12.	5
Surry	23 5 6 0 0	£ 235. 12. —	£ 23. 11. 2	212.	—	10
Warwick	8 0 0	£ 0. 16. —	£ 0. 1. 7		14.	5
Received in Several Counties from Sundry Persons				16	7	1
				1699.	9.	1
				£ 1633	10	5

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself

By	paid to the Right Honourable Horatio Walpole on his Majesty's Warrant one Years Allowance ending the 25th Apl last	2.	150.	—
By	three Warrants for the Commissary's Salary to the time of his death		125.	—
By	two Warrants to the Attorney General for one Years Salary ending the 25th of April last		70.	—
By	his Majesty's Warrant dated at St James's the 29th day of April 1751 for paying to Peter Leheup Esqr or to his Assigns		2500.	—
By	three Warrants from the Governor dated the 25th of October 1752. in pursuance of his Majesty's Warrant dated at Kensington the 11th day of September 1751. for the rewards to the Commissioners and Surveyors and defraying the Charges and expences in extending the dividing line between this Colony and Carolina		943.	5. 1
By	his Majesty's Warrant dated at St James's the 8th day of January 1752 for paying to Peter Leheup Esqr or to his Assigns		3423.	10. —
By	Allowance to the Receiver General of 6% pr Ct on £1229. 4. 5 for Arrears received in this Accot settled for before the present regulation		81.	19. —
By	Allowance of ½ pr Ct on £ 0836. 5. 8 for negotiating the Bills of Exchange in London		34.	5. 7
By	Allowance to the Auditor at 5 pr Ct on £6918. 2. 8		345.	18. 2
By	Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum.		345.	18. 2
	So that the Sum Distrust Amounts to	£	8349.	12. —
	And there will remain due to Ballance this Accot		8083.	18. 5
		£	16433.	10. 5

Philip Grymes Rec Gent

[p 502] I have Examined the within Accot of his Ma-
:jestys Revenue of Quitrents for the Year 1751 and have
Compared every Article with its proper Voucher pro-
:duced by Philip Grymes Esqr Receiver General and
find the Charge thereof amounting to Sixteen thou-
:sand four hundred thirty three pounds ten shillings
& five pence, and the Discharge to eight thousand
three hundred forty nine Pounds twelve shillings both
truly stated So that there is due to his Majestys Re-
:venue for Ballance of this Accot Eight thousand and
eighty three Pounds eighteen shillings and five pence
Sterling.

John Blair D. Audr

November the 6th 1752.

The within Accot Compared & Examined by John Blair
Esqr Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council
and Sworn to by Philip Grymes Esqr Receiver General.

[Robt Dinwiddie] Audr

[p 503] Endorsed Virginia. / Account of His Majestys / Revenue of
Quit Rents, &c in / Virginia for the Year 1751. / Recd with
Lieut Govr Dinwiddies / Letter dated ye 10th Decr 1752. /
Recd Febry 28th } 1753. / W. 93. / 10. / 1.
Read March 8. }

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

[p 343]

The Accot of his Majestys Revenue of 2/- p.hogshead &c, Arising within this Colony of Virginia, from the 25th of April, to the 25th of October 1752

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows

To Ballance of the last Accot	£	817.	10. 1
The Accot of the Upper District of James River		1250.	14. 4
The Accot of the Lower District of James River		280.	—. 8
The Accot of the District of York River		1209.	12. 7
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River		1224.	7. 11
The Accot of the District of South Potomack		519.	10. —
The Accot of the Port of Nicomack		....	..
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land sold		312.	4. —
The Accot of Fines and Forfeitures		89.	11. —
	£	1302	11. 3

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the payment of the following Sums.

By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Governor	£	1000.	—
By a Warrant for Ditto to the Gentlemen of the Council		300.	—. —
By a Warr.t to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer		100.	—. —
By a Warrant to the Right Honourable Horatio Walpole Esq.r Auditor of the Plantations for half a Years Salary		50.	—. —
By a Warr.t to Peter Lehaye Esq.r Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs for Ditto		50.	—. —
By a Warr.t to Peyton Randolph Esq.r his Majestys Attorney General for Ditto		35.	— —
By a Warrant to Nathaniel Walthoe Esq.r Clerk of the Council for Ditto		50.	..
By a Warrant to George Morse Deputy Adjutant for Ditto		15.	— —
By a Warrant to Joseph Davenport Armourer for Ditto		6.	..
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto		13.	10.
By a Warrant to the Ministers Attending one General Court		8.	— —
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors house		318.	8. 10
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges		492.	18. —
By Allowance to the Receiver General of ½ p.Cent on £3845. 4. 11 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London		19.	4. 6
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p.Cent on £4889. 1. 2		244.	9. —
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum		244.	9. —
So that the Sum Distrust Amounts to	£	3311.	19. 4
And there will remain due to Ballance this Accot		9250.	11. 11
	£	1302	11. 3

Philip Grymes Rec.r Gen.l

[page] I have Examined the within Accot of his Majesty's Revenue Commencing the 25th of April 1752 and ending the 25th of October 1752 and have compared every article with its proper Voucher produced by Philip Grymes Esqr Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amounting to thirteen thousand and Sixty two pounds eleven shillings and three pence and the Discharge to three thousand eight hundred and eleven pounds nineteen shillings and four pence both truly stated So that there is due to his Majesty's Revenue for Ballance of this Accot nine thousand two hundred and fifty pounds eleven shillings and eleven pence Sterling.

John Blair D. Audr

November the 6th 1752.

The within Accot Compared and Examined by John Blair Esqr Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and Sworn to by Philip Grymes Esqr Receiver General.

Robt Dinwiddie

[page] Endorsed. Virginia. / Acct of His Majesty's revenue of 2/p Rect / in Virginia between ye 25th of April & ye 25th / of October 1752. / Recd with Lieut Govr Dinwiddie's / Lett. dated ye 10th of Decbr 1752. / Recd Read Feby March ye 23d. } 1753. / W.94. / 2 / 11

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

The Accot of his Majestys Revenue of 2/- p hogshead &c, [p.703]
Arising within this Colony of Virginia, from the 25th of October 1752. to the 25th of April 1753.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows			
To Ballance of the last Accot	£ 9250.	11.	11
The Accot of the Upper District of James River	686.	8.	7
The Accot of the Lower District of James River	336.	4.	5
The Accot of the District of York River	397.	17.	8
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River	487.	16.	4
The Accot of the District of South Potomack	381.	15.	11
The Accot of the Port of Accomack	33.	11.	5
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land sold	333.	14.	7
The Accot of Fines and Forfeitures	47.	18.	10
	£ 11945.	17.	9
The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the Payment of the following Sums.			
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Governor	1000.	—	—
By a Warrant for Ditto to the Gentlemen of the Council	300.	—	—
By a Warrt to the Judges Clerks & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer	100	—	—
By a Warrant to the Right Honourable Horatio Walpole Esqr Auditor of the Plantations for half a Years Salary	50	—	—
By a Warrt to Peter Leheup Esq Solliciter of the Virginia Affairs for Ditto	50.	—	—
By a Warrt to Peyton Randolph Esq his Majesty's Attorney General for Ditto	35.	—	—
By a Warrant to Natht Walthoe Esq Clerk of the Council for Ditto	30.	—	—
By a Warrant to George Muse Adjutant for Ditto	40.	—	—
By a Warrant to Joseph Davenport Armourer for Ditto	6.	—	—
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto	18.	10.	—
By a Warrant to the Ministers Attending one General Court	10.	—	—
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors house	193.	4.	3
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	554.	15.	1
By Allowance to the Receiver General of ½ p Cent on £2016. 16. 6 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London	10	1.	7
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p Ct on £2693. 5. 10	134.	13.	3
By Allowance to the Receiv General on the same Sum	134	13.	3
So that the Sum Disburst Amounts to	£ 2689.	1.	5
And there will remain due to Ballance this Accot	9256.	16.	4
	£ 11945.	17.	9

Philip Grymes Recd Genl

[Page] I have Examined the within Accot of his Majestys Reve-
nue Commencing the 25th of October 1752, And Ending the
25th of April 1753, And have Compared every Article with its
proper Voucher produced by Philip Grymes Esqr Receiver
General, And find the Charge thereof Amounting to Eleven
thousand nine hundred forty five Pounds seventeen
shillings and nine pence, And the Discharge to two
thousand six hundred eighty nine Pounds one Shilling
and five pence, both truly Stated, So that there is due
to his Majesty's Revenue for Ballance of this Accot nine
thousand two hundred fifty six Pounds, sixteen shillings
and four pence Sterling

John Blair D. Audr.

May 4th 1753.

The within Accot Compared and Examined by John Blair
Esqr Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and
Sworn to by Philip Grymes Esqr Receiver General.

[Robt Dinwiddie] Audr

[Page] Endorsed. No 8. Virginia / The Receiver Generals Accr / of His Majesty's Revenue of 2s / p Hogshead, &c. arising within the / Colony of Virginia, from ye 25th / of October 1752, to ye 25th of April / 1753. / Recd with Lieut. Govr Dinwiddies / Lettr dated ye 16th June / 1753. / Recd August ye 11th / Read 16 } 1753. / W. 120.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION